

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1845.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RECESS.



THE House of Commons adjourned on Thursday for the Easter Recess: this is the first "break" in the session, and by the time it arrives, the course of the Ministry for the year is generally determined by itself, and known to the country. The anxiety that is felt more or less at the opening of every legislative sitting has ceased, and all "interests" know the best and the worst that can happen to them, as far as their welfare can be affected by the measures of the Executive.

The sittings before Easter are, when parties are nearly balanced, occupied by those exclusively party debates, or contests, that have grown rarer and more rare since the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power. But we scarcely remember a session that has been so wholly free from them as the present; and, as we cannot ascribe to the Premier any peculiar secret for depriving party spirit of its virulence, it may not be out of place if we take advantage of the present suspension of business to examine a little into the causes that render the present Government the strongest, the least assailable, and the most able to carry every measure it proposes, that has existed for many years, although there is dissatisfaction and discontent among its own supporters, scarcely concealed at any time, and now openly expressed. Its great reliance at the general election was on the landed interest; and now, among the agricultural members, the willingness to wound is very apparent; it would be dangerous, too, were they not also "afraid to strike." Another section of the party delighting in the name and principles of Toryism, is in open rebellion; their favourite aversion is the head of their own Government, which they attack with talent—persecute with inconvenient allusions to the past—assail with epigrammatic rony that concentrates wit, bitterness, and point—reproach with want of principle and breach of faith—and, as the sum of all, denounce the whole Conservative Ministry as nothing but "an organised hypocrisy."

Thus, with some estranged and doubtful, with some as hot in their hate as the others are cold in their attachment, with an Opposition strong in numbers and powerful at least in talent, how is it the Government stands not only firmly, but almost unshaken; willing and doing as if to will and to do were one; and carrying with unexampled facility measures which the Whigs, in the days of their parliamentary majorities may have wished to originate, but could never carry out, and in their decline and fall dared not even venture to propose?

There are causes why and wherefore, as Fluellen says, and one of the most potent of them, we take to be the fact, that Sir Robert Peel having succeeded, when in opposition, in building up his own party, as soon as he came into power, as effectually succeeded in breaking down and disuniting that of his opponents. This, be it said, was not at all difficult to effect. The Liberal party is, and has long been, divided into sections that do not amalgamate readily. The course taken by Sir Robert Peel has frequently set these knots and parties against each other, but he has rarely united them all against himself. For organic or political changes there is, literally, no agitation whatever; all our energies are directed to social and commercial improvements, and on these the Premier has cut the ground from under the feet of the Opposition, by conceding the principle it contends for, and meeting it only on details. He knows that the battles about the more or less are not likely to be very formidable, and if he goes beyond what his immediate followers approve, he converts opponents into supporters, and triumphs by the votes of his enemies! If these censure him for not going far enough, he has plenty behind him to defend him, even if he did not stir a step in that direction. If he frighten his friends by too rapid, or too great an advance, then there are the free traders to back him, and the result in both cases is a triumphant majority. There is infinite skill and tact in all this. Sir Robert Peel has as perfect a knowledge of all the political affinities and antipathies of the House of Commons, as the chemist has of the affinities of his different compounds, and calculates his effects as nicely. Judged by the test of success, we must call him the most able of modern ministers; we of course leave adherence to principle out of the estimate.

The Session, as far as it has gone, has been wholly occupied by the topic of finance; to the Income-tax there was no effective opposition, and it is now virtually law. The abolition of the Excise of Glass was carried with universal approbation; the sweeping away the import duties from four hundred and thirty articles excited only a few cavils on lard and tanned hides, and thrown silk; and the revision of the Sugar Duties was another question debated mostly on details. One subject only has been brought forward in a manner calculated to excite a little anxiety on the part of the Government—the espionage of the Post-office; and this was a question on which any very determined opposition from the Whigs was staved off by the *tu quoque* accusation against the late and all former Ministries, that they had been guilty of the same practice, or something like it, themselves. The New Zealand question seems to have resolved itself into a "misunderstanding," and whether the pending debates on Lord Ellenborough's conduct in India will produce anything remains to be seen; from the little alacrity displayed

in commencing the movement, we apprehend the Liberals do not expect to make very much of it.

So the Premier dismisses the house for a space with the complacency of a man who has managed them skilfully, and got from them just as much as he wanted. His friends regard him with a surprise not unmingled with fear; his foes with envy and something like admiration, for his dexterity, and his singular success in carrying measures, the mere proposing of which, by them, brought ruin on their party. The people, looking to measures and not men, and seeing commerce prospering and employment abundant, have neither time nor wish to engage in political agitation, and accept changes that are beneficial from whatever side they may come. It may be that there are among them some which could hardly have been expected from such a quarter: but if the grapes are gathered from thorns and the figs from thistles the surprise is not an unwelcome one. The people have learned to attach less importance to the mere opinions of PARTY, than to the measures of POWER.



H. M. S. "COLLINGWOOD."

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "COLLINGWOOD."

We feel pleasure in presenting to our readers a portrait of the *Collingwood*, 80, one of those naval bulwarks of which England has strong reason to feel proud. This vessel, which is sister to the *Vanguard*, the finest ship of her class, was built at Pembroke, after the design of Sir W. Symonds. She was first commissioned by Captain H. Eden, who, from ill health, was unable to proceed to her to the Pacific. She is now commanded by Captain Smart, and her officers and men number about 800. The *Collingwood* is called after the brave commander of that name, who, in the *Royal Sovereign*, broke through the enemy's line at Trafalgar, under the eye of Nelson, from whom he drew forth the exclamation—"See how that brave fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action!"

Her sailing qualities appear to realise the most favourable anticipations of naval critics, with whom she has been a constant theme of panegyric. In general appearance she is strikingly beautiful: with her lower deck guns in, she is in draft about 23 feet 4 inches.

The following are her main dimensions:—

	FEET.	IN.
Length on the Gun Deck	190	0
Length of Keel for Tonnage	153	0
Breadth Extreme	56	3
Breadth Moulded	55	6
Depth in Hold	23	4
Burthen	2609	Tons.

We shall, on a future occasion, illustrate the entire arrangement and economy of this admirable specimen of naval architecture.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Wednesday.

I am happy to announce at last, that the Duke de Broglie has quitted Paris to fulfil his extraordinary and benevolent mission in your country. He is one of the most honest men in the world, covering under an exterior of austerity and distance, the soundest heart and the most unswerving integrity. Indeed, he has been the resource of the nation on all difficult occasions, and he goes now, as he has often done before, without fee, without any personal object of interest or ambition, to confirm the existing good relations between England and France, and smooth the difficulties of the right of search. The visit of the Duke should, therefore, be considered as a strong demonstration in favour of the English Cabinet, as his personal friends are among the leaders of the Whig party, and there must be a certain repugnance on his part to negotiate with a Tory Cabinet. I have no doubt that a favourable result will attend his mission, and that the *entente cordiale* will be made more cordial by his influence.

The literary and political world have been at length gratified by the publication of two volumes of "The History of the Consulate and the Empire," by M. Thiers. Our papers are filled with extracts from it; some detailing what they call the conquest of Egypt, others with descriptions of the Italian campaigns. The volumes contain a great deal of original correspondence—as it appears that Napoleon was in the habit of communicating several times a day, in writing, to his Ministers and Generals. These notes were found in the Tuilleries when the Bourbons entered Paris, and were by them thrown aside in lumber rooms, with other waste paper. Chance revealed the secret of this deposit, and M. Thiers has availed himself of it to bring to light some most curious pieces, all of which bear the impress of Napoleon's mind. In one of them, answering an objection made by the Ministers to his commanding in person the proposed invasion of England, Buonaparte says—"The conquest shall be made in fifteen days; and the first tidings the people of Paris shall hear of the sailing of the expedition, will be accompanied with those of its full success."

The grand annual exhibition of modern pictures will be opened in a few days, at the Louvre. I regret to find that the first artists do not exhibit: Scheffer, Ingres, Delacroix, Roqueplan, Winterhalter, and Dupré, have not sent pictures; and the jury have refused a superb subject, by Eugene Delacroix; still, the gallery will not be inferior to that of last year, and works worthy of French art will be found among those accepted.

The trial of the Englishmen, Messrs. Baring, Walker, Lambert, Frazer, and their associates, Messrs. Peyronnet and Ogilby, for alleged cheating at cards after a dinner party, has commenced before the Cour Royale. It will take some days. Mr. Baring was not present, but his celebrated friend Midlle, Emma Kaye sat with the other prisoners. The case comes before this court on appeal, and it piques the curiosity of both French and English. It is likely to do the latter much mischief in society here, where national prejudices are ever ready to seize any new pretence for attack. The fact is, that Paris is not only the rendezvous of pleasure of Europe, but the refuge of all the disreputable characters whose private history and identity are forgotten in the vortex of pleasure. They find easier access to society, because so many of its French members have so lately risen with a flying political leap to power, over-vaulting better and more scrupulous men at the great crisis of 1830. These are the most moving, restless members of society; and so constituted, political *savoir faire*; but, above all, money, are the only things valued; and

Querenda pecunia primum est,
Virtus post memmos!

FRANCE.

The Paris papers contain the details of a frightful event which occurred at Algiers on the 8th inst., namely, the explosion of the powder magazines of the park artillery. The entire building, and several others in its vicinity, were utterly destroyed, with the loss of an immense number of lives. The explosion which caused these disasters had taken place in the two magazines, separated from each other by the ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town upon which the lighthouse stands. Considerable injury was done in the port, and especially on the Boulevard, by numerous stones thrown to a distance of 200 metres. In the buildings there were killed 43 artillery workmen, 10 artillerymen, 31 pontonniers, and 2 workmen of the 2d company; there were, besides, 30 wounded. Sergeant-Major Denot, his wife, and a child perished. The Contreleur d'Armes Piron died after undergoing amputation of the leg. Five other non-commissioned officers were crushed to death on the ruins. The Commandant of Artillery Pallard was killed under the ruins of his house, which was almost levelled to the ground by the violence of the explosion. Close to the pavilion occupied by M. Pallard was the house of M. Segretier, director of the port, who had at the time about 20 persons in his drawing-room. Mme. Segretier, hearing her child cry, left her guests to go into the room where the child was, and as she was returning to the *salle à manger* to give directions for tea, the explosion took place, and she was buried in the ruins of the house, only one room of which was spared—viz., that which she had quitted, and in which the company was assembled. In that room only one person, Madame Sylvestre, the wife of the admiral's secretary, was injured, and that slightly. When the spectators of this horrible scene had recovered from their first shock, they heard the last words of the unhappy mother—they were "Save my child."

The *Algérie* states, that the day after the explosion 135 men did not respond when their names were called: of these 48 are wounded. The cause of the dreadful catastrophe was still unknown. Two of the victims, Commander Pallard, the Under Director of the Artillery, and Madame Segretier, the wife of the Director of the Harbour, were buried on the 10th. The *Semaphore de Marseilles*, of the 15th instant, quotes a letter from Algiers, stating that the body of a negro or Moor had been found under the ruins of the powder magazine, who had not been recognised by any persons belonging to the naval department. It was thence believed that he might have been induced to commit "an act of fanaticism," of which he fell the first victim, but nothing positive was yet known on the subject.

The *Journal des Debats* states that a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, between France and the Imam of Muscat, was signed on the 17th November last, at Zanzibar. This treaty excites the ridicule of the Opposition journals; but it is defended at great length and very energetically by the *Debats*.

The *Siecle* gives an account of the funeral of M. Dujarrier, who, as we stated last week, was killed in a duel with M. Beauvallon. A large concourse of persons, friends of the deceased, including nearly the entire corps of writers and editors of journals and other periodicals of Paris, were present on the melancholy occasion. The pall was held by MM. Emile de Girardin (member of the Chamber of Deputies, and editor in chief of *La Presse*), Alexandre Dumas, De Balzac, and Mery. The procession moved direct from the residence of the deceased to the cemetery of Montmartre, where M. Emile de Girardin pronounced an affecting discourse over his remains. By M. Dujarrier's will, written after the midnight which preceded his death, M. Dujarrier bequeathed nearly half his fortune (estimated at between £30,000 and £40,000), to his mother; to his deceased sister's son property worth £15,000 or £16,000; to a godson a share in *La Presse*, worth £3000 or £4000; besides vases and other tokens of remembrance to sixteen or eighteen friends.

A great banquet was given on Sunday by the merchants of Paris to Marshal Bugeaud, in the Great Hall of the Bourse. The number present was limited to four hundred, among whom were the Dukes de Nemours, Aumale, and Montpensier, and the Prince de Joinville, the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, &c. M. Cunin Gridaire, the Minister of Commerce, was the only member of the government who attended. In the course of the evening M. Legentil proposed the health of the Royal Princes, and entered at some length on the eminent services they had rendered to their country. The Duke de Nemours, in returning thanks, said, "Gentlemen, the effusion with which you have drunk the health of the Princes has deeply affected us, and we beg leave, in return, to express the feelings of our hearts. Happy are those who have been able to inscribe their names in the rolls of Africa; more happy those who have there gained for themselves a glorious name. Honour be theirs! But honour is due also to all France, which has submitted to make the sacrifices required for such a glorious task! Honour to the commerce of France, which vivifies and fecundates that victory has gained for us; it is entitled to our thanks for its co-operation in the extension of this conquest; for there, as wherever else any great work is to be accomplished, it has taken a prominent place—Algeria will ever be dear to us; for it is there that we have participated in the deeds of our army and our navy; it is there that we have by our actions proved the sentiments of our hearts—the sincere devotion to our country with which we are animated." The Royal Duke's speech was received with immense applause. Marshal Bugeaud's lady and Madame Gasson, her daughter, were in the gallery, and were afterwards conducted round the *salle* by M. de Richebourg, the Commissary of the Bourse. The whole of the company were dressed in plain clothes. The dinner consisted of 32 pheasants truffés, 64 woodcocks, 258 partridges truffés, 16 fowls, 16 filets de bœuf, 64 fowls, 16 salmon, 16 turbot, 64 dishes of forced vegetables, such as green peas, asparagus, French beans, artichokes, &c.; 128 sweet dishes, 64 baskets of dessert, 64 compots, 32 plum-puddings, 32 large fancy pieces in sugar, &c.; 32 jellies, 40 iced creams, 32 framages glass, 800 bottles of Bordeaux, Beaune, and Champagne, 100 bottles of Madeira, 500 glasses of Punch à la Romaine, 500 cups of coffee, with brandy and liqueurs.

The *salle* was lighted by 6000 wax-candles. The attendance was excellent, there having been upwards of 400 waiters employed.

The Minister of Public Works has presented to the Chamber of Deputies the Paris and Lyons Railroad Bill. The Chamber of Deputies having voted in 1842 a sum of 11,000,000. for the construction of the portion of the line extending between Dijon and Chalons, more than two-thirds of the distance, or 27½ miles, are now nearly terminated, and will, in a few months, admit the laying down of the rails, for which purpose the Minister required an additional credit of 5,000,000. The entire length of the line from Paris to Lyons is about 332 miles, and its cost is estimated in the bill at £7,210,000. The Minister calculates the gross revenue of the road at £1,030,000, and the net proceeds at £566,000, or nearly 7 per cent. on the capital of the company.

The maximum of the duration of the concession is fixed at 45 years, and the amount to be lodged as security in order to be entitled to propose for it, is nearly £1,000,000 sterling.

The Lyons and Avignon railroad, which is to be the continuation of the Paris and Lyons line, is to proceed along the left bank of the Rhone, and unite at Avignon with the Marseilles line. Its length is 142 miles, but adding three more for its passage through Lyons, the whole will be nearly 144 miles. The costs are estimated at £3,200,000.

SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid, which are to the 12th inst., state that the Chamber of Deputies resumed, on that day, the discussion on the bill for restoring the unsold church property to the clergy. The discussion possessed, however, but little interest.

The trial of the persons implicated in the last conspiracy at Vittoria had commenced, and the Fiscal had called for a sentence of death against seven officers. The provincial deputation and the municipality of that town had immediately addressed a petition to the Queen, praying for their pardon, which was to be presented to her Majesty by M. Egana.

Letters from Bayonne of the 15th inst. state, that the celebrated Carlist General Villareal had suddenly disappeared from Bordeaux, and was supposed to be concealed in the neighbourhood of the Spanish frontiers. A colonel of the Carlist army of Navarre had arrived at Bayonne, and from the movement observed among the refugees, and the accounts from the seat of the former civil war, it was apprehended that an outbreak was at hand.

PORTUGAL.

Our Lisbon letters of the 12th instant state that some disturbances have taken place in the province of Minho. On the 1st instant the tax-gatherers having gone to the village of St. Martinho to collect the new impost on wine, the people rose upon them and put them to flight. Shortly afterwards, they returned with an escort of 30 infantry; but meanwhile the tocsin had been rung in all the surrounding villages, and a great number of men, headed by the Morgado Magalães, a country gentleman of the district, had assembled at St. Martinho, armed, some with fowling-pieces, but most with pikes or scythes. The soldiers, seeing this formidable array, retraced their steps, and took up a defensive position on a neighbouring height, from which, however, they were soon dislodged by the people, who pursued them, firing a few shots at them, and abusing them as robbers and oppressors of the poor. Next day a detachment of 80 infantry and some dragoons, under the command of Captain Guedes, attacked the insurgents, who stood their ground for some time, but at last fled and dispersed, leaving ten of their number dead on the field. The soldiers then went into the village and set fire to several cottages, which were burnt to the ground. The *Diário do Governo* has since officially announced the complete restoration of order.

The law for the abolition of the foreign Conservatorial Courts has passed the Chamber of Peers unanimously. The formation of some railways was talked of in Lisbon.

UNITED STATES.

By the *Britannia* steamer, which left Boston on the 1st instant, and Halifax on the 2d, we have New York papers to the end of February. The proceedings in Congress are brought down to the 26th of February, which was the last week of the session. The subject of the annexation was the principal point of discussion in the Senate. A difference of opinion exists as to the ultimate fate of the measure, which had passed the House of Representatives; but the general feeling in Washington was, and the same is expressed by the *New York Courier*, and other papers opposed to the annexation, that upon those resolutions would be engrafted the spirit of Mr. Benton's Bill, dividing Texas into two territories, abolishing slavery in the one, and retaining it in the other; and that the measure in that shape would pass the Senate. Such was the impression, but the division was expected to be close.

President Tyler, who was on the eve of official extinction, had addressed to Congress no less than three messages. The first relates to the Oregon territory, and announces that the negotiations were proceeding satisfactorily, and were likely to terminate amicably. Another is occupied with alleged grievances to which certain American citizens are exposed by the operation of the laws for the suppression of the slave trade; and the third relates to the indemnity due by Mexico to the United States.

Mr. Polk was to take office on the 4th of March, and numerous were the parties paying their adoration to the rising sun. In the meantime he was exercising, in fact, all the duties of the chief magistrate, holding his levees, distributing his offices, and paying marked attention to business. His personal habits are dwelt upon by the news gossippers of the capital, who record his early rising, his temperate habits, close application, and numerous other virtues.

These papers contain later Mexican news, the dates from Vera Cruz being as late as 4th of February. Santa Anna was still a prisoner in the castle of Perote, whence he had written to the Congress, begging abjectly for life and pardon. It had been decided to try him for malpractices in his late capacity of Commander-in-Chief, or President, and not as a traitor, which indicates that some milder course will be pursued towards him than what had been predicted from the fury of the people generally. This clemency appears to have emanated from the two Chambers of Congress.

The Government has decided to try by court-martial all the officers who obeyed the orders of Santa Anna after the election of General Herrera as President of the Republic. They have also been displaced from their command.

The effects belonging to Santa Anna, at his residence of Magua de Clavo, have been seized by the authorities of the department of Vera Cruz, and removed to that city for sale.

The city of Mexico was quiet, and everything proceeding in its usual manner. On the morning of the 13th ult. the cannons announced to the inhabitants the raising of the state of siege to which they had been subjected during the late troubles.

The missing packet ships, the *England* and the *United States*, respecting the fate of which so much painful anxiety has prevailed, had not been heard of. As the one sailed from Liverpool on the 26th of November, the other on the 1st of December, last year, there is too much reason to apprehend that their fate is sealed. The first-named vessel had on board, including crew and passengers, 90 persons; the other, 74—making the destruction of human life, if the vessels be lost, no fewer than 164!

The following letter from an American correspondent, dated Ellersridge, U. S., Feb. 28, gives some interesting particulars in regard to the probable composition of the Cabinet of the new President:—

The President elect, Mr. Polk, has arrived in good health at the seat of government, after a journey of some 1500 miles from his home. The 3rd of March is the last day of the present Congress, and on the 4th the new houses will be organised, and the inauguration take place, the President of the United States taking the following oath agreeably with the Constitution:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Mr. Polk is the youngest man ever called to the Presidential chair in the Republic, he being but forty-nine years of age. His progress through the country from Tennessee to Washington was attended with great rejoicings by the people. His political principles have been, and are, more congenious with the great body of American citizens than are to be found in the interior, and along our river and agricultural districts, than those of Mr. Clay. As soon as the inauguration is over, the President will proceed to form his Cabinet, and to make such appointments as are necessary. For this purpose the new Senate will be retained to act upon and confirm his nominations. The Cabinet consists of Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Navy, Postmaster-General, and Attorney-General. It is understood that men favourable to the immediate annexation of Texas will be called to the Cabinet.

The following States,—four slave-holding and two non-slave-holding—it is likely will be represented in the Cabinet:—South Carolina, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, and Kentucky. Mr. Calhoun, the great Nullifier and present Secretary of State, will probably remain. General Cass, our last Minister to France, who has just been elected United States Senator from Michigan, may possibly be called. But the most likely men, for all is conjecture as yet, are Messrs. Calhoun, Buchanan, Walker, of Tennessee, Saunders, Butler of Kentucky, and Marcey. Our excellent Minister in London, who has endeared himself to all classes of people there with whom he has had intercourse, will be succeeded, probably, (not till the next session of Congress) by Mr. Stevenson, our former Minister to the Court of St. James, if that gentleman is not named for the Cabinet.

You will probably have heard of the capture of Santa Anna. He was taken in a ravine with cork leg in hand. He has been taken to Mexico to be tried by both houses of Congress. He possesses a good deal of money in the English funds. His property in Mexico has been confiscated. You printed a fine likeness of him some months ago.

The people in this country are aroused on the subject of the enormous rate of postage taxed by the Government. The postage at present is nearly as great as in England previous to 1840, when the admirable policy of Mr. Rowland Hill was adopted. The postage here on a single letter to any part of the United States is 25 cents, or an English shilling; and two pieces of paper constitute a double letter, and is charged double postage. Efforts have been made for several years to reduce this tax upon the people, and they have so far succeeded this session as to get a bill through the Senate founded somewhat upon the English mode, though not as good in every particular. It provides that single letters may weigh half an ounce, and shall be charged at a uniform rate of five cents, or two pence halfpenny sterling. Newspapers free, thirty miles or less, or two cents per ounce for a longer distance. The franking privileges extend to ex-Presidents and their widows, members of Congress, and postmasters. The bill will be adopted.

REPEAL OF THE WINDOW TAX.—A meeting of the association formed for the purpose of agitating the repeal of the window duty took place on Wednesday night at the court house, Marylebone, Mr. Daniels in the chair. Lord Duncan and several delegates of the different parishes were present. A vote of thanks was passed to his lordship for the manner in which he had introduced his motion in the House of Commons, the reception of which was looked upon as encouraging to the cause. Lord Duncan returned thanks. After which several resolutions were adopted, expressive of the determination of the association to exert themselves for the total repeal of this oppressive and unjust impost. The meeting then separated.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

March 19.

The nomination of candidates for the office of Librarian in this University is fixed for the 2d of April, and the election will take place on the 3rd.

The name of Mr. John M. Kemble, the celebrated Anglo-Saxon scholar, has been accidentally omitted in the list already published.

THE CHANCELLOR'S MEDALLISTS.—T. Randall and T. K. Knox, both of Trinity College.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—New Fellows: Robert Bickersteth Mayor and Stephen Parkinson.

OXFORD.

March 15

This being the last day of term, the following degrees were conferred:—*Doctor of Divinity, by decree of Convocation*.—Rev. John Medley, Wadham College.

Master of Arts.—Frederick Metcalfe, Fellow of Lincoln College.

Bachelor of Arts.—Henry A. Buckmaster, Christ Church, and the Rev. Sidney George Selwyn, Fellow of New College.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF ELY.—We regret to announce the death of the Bishop of Ely. His lordship expired on Thursday morning at two o'clock. He had been somewhat better in the middle of last week. On Monday he became worse, and the bad symptoms abated again during the night. Another increase of the leading symptoms was observable on Wednesday afternoon, and his lordship's health gradually failed until he expired next morning at the hour above mentioned. His death was tranquil in the extreme, and he was perfectly sensible to the last.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE DE BROGLIE.—The Duke de Broglie has arrived in London on a special mission regarding the slave treaties between this country and France. We understand he will remain with Count de St. Aulaire, the French Ambassador, during his sojourn in this country.

THE HUNTERIAN ORATION.—On Wednesday the Hunterian Oration for the present year was read by Dr. Jordan Roche Lynch, in one of the large rooms on the ground floor of Exeter Hall, in the presence of a very strong muster of the members of the General Medical Protection Assembly, over whom Mr. Joseph C. Carpus presided.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday the bakers of Drury-lane, Clare-market, and other places, lowered the price of the 4lb loaf to 5d., being a reduction of one penny. There is some bread selling as low as 4d., called country bread, but not weighed. The high-priced bakers still maintain their prices.

FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—On Monday there was a fancy fair and bazaar in the Thames Tunnel, which was brilliantly illuminated on the occasion, and the shafts on the Rotherhithe and Wapping shores, decorated with flags, banners, and Chinese lanterns. The stall counters in the recesses between the eastern and western roadway of the tunnel were tastefully laid out with curiosities and works of art, and people were invited in a very pressing manner by several individuals to take tea and coffee under water, while others were as clamorous in their invitations to be electrified for a penny each. In the Wapping shaft a large booth was fitted up for the exhibition of feats of legerdemain by the Wizard of the North, and there was a splendid cosmorama and a saloon of arts in the Rotherhithe shaft, which appeared to be the leading attraction of the place. When the shafts were illuminated after sunset, the effect was novel and brilliant. There were two bands of music, and various amusements, for the gratification of the visitors.

SOUTH EASTERN (DOVER) RAILWAY.—The half-yearly meeting of the above company was held on Tuesday at the London station, Sir John Kirkland in the chair. He stated that the gross revenue for the half-year was £139,042 11s. 2d.; the expenditure, £69,288 0s. 2d. Of these expenses £28,943 15s. 2d. was disbursed by the joint locomotive committee, the mixed authority of which is found so undesirable that the directors have taken steps for bringing the department under their own direction. The Tunbridge-wells branch is expected to open in September next; the Canterbury in December, and its extension to Margate and Ramsgate early in next year. The lease of the Greenwich line is now completed, and only wants the sanction of the Legislature. No credit has been taken in the present half-year for receipts from that source; but there has been an excess in the first three months of this year over last of £1924 2s. 2d. The accounts showed a balance of £70,444 17s. 7d., out of which the directors recommend a dividend free of income-tax, of 15s. 4d. on the paid up shares, and 1s. 11d. per share on No. 1 shares, on which £4 was paid previous to the 31st of January, leaving £24,248 4s. 8d. as a reserve fund. The report then referred to the extensions at present before Parliament, and expressed the conviction of the directors of the soundness of the scheme. The report was adopted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Eight Millions Consolidated Fund Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Property-tax Bill was read a second time, but it was intimated, on the part of the Government, that there should be a full opportunity for discussing it on the third reading.

Some interest was excited by an incidental manifestation between Lord Campbell and the Earl of Ellenborough. Lord Campbell having moved the committal of the Deodands Bill, the Earl of Ellenborough stated some objections to the length of it. To these objections Lord Campbell replied, and hinted that the Earl of Ellenborough, in some of his proclamations in India, had not exhibited any remarkable love of brevity. This remark gave rise to the following retort:—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: The noble lord has vindicated the length of his bill in a speech, the greater part of which might have been spared, especially that part of it which related to me. (Cheers.) I am here (said his lordship, with great emphasis) to answer him or any man, and I only wish that that had been said in my presence which was said in my absence. (Loud cheers.)—LORD CAMPBELL: If the noble earl is content with one clause, and one clause be enough, I am content also. As to the rest, I am sorry to have aroused the sensitive feelings of the noble earl by an observation which really meant nothing in the way of offence.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: Then I beg to give the noble and learned lord a piece of advice—the same advice that was given by the Earl of Chatham to a member of the other house who ventured to arraign his conduct, and then said that he meant nothing—"The next time you mean nothing you had better say nothing." (Loud cheers and laughter.)—LORD BROUGHAM: When my noble friend was absent, if he stood in need of vindication he had it. Nothing, I am sure, will give him greater satisfaction than to be attacked in his presence as he was attacked behind his back. I may add, that as often as anything was said against him, he was zealously, fully, anxiously, and ably defended by the noble and gallant duke (the Duke of Wellington)—and zealously, though God knows not ably, but I am told successfully, defended by the individual who has now the honour of addressing your lordships. (Cheers.)—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH: I know the debt of gratitude I owe to the noble duke on that and on all other occasions. I cannot trust myself to speak upon the subject. (Cheers.)—The house adjourned at an early hour.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

There was a morning sitting, at which the report on the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill was received, after some discussion.

At the evening sitting, several railway bills passed a stage.

The Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill was read a first time.—Sir R. INGLIS announced his intention of opposing its further progress.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—On the motion that the house should go into committee on the Customs Bill, Mr. W. MILES moved a resolution "that it is the opinion of this house that in the application of surplus revenue towards relieving the burdens of the country, by reduction or remission of taxation, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest." Mr. Miles supported his proposition by arguing that as there was a surplus of three millions and a half, this was particularly the time when the claims of the agriculturists ought to be considered. He said the agriculturists contributed their full share to the Income-tax, and it was therefore only bare justice that they should derive a corresponding advantage from the reductions of taxation which that Income-tax enabled the Government to effect. Mr. Miles went on to contend that the tariff had depressed the agricultural interest, and said on his own part, and several other agricultural representatives, that if they knew the act of 1843 was to be followed as it had been by the tariff and Canada Corn Bill, it would have been met by an opposition which it would have been impossible for any Minister to resist. (Loud cheers from the agricultural representatives.) He suggested several measures of relief, but the chief was the transference of certain charges from the county rate to the Exchequer. Mr. Miles complained not only of the tariff, but of the poor-rates and county-rates. Mr. Miles went into some statistics, both as to the amount of their collection, and the purposes to which they are applied, which he contended pressed unequally on the agricultural community, as compared with other classes, from which they should be relieved, and urged that the expense of criminal prosecutions should be borne by the State instead of by each separate county. He confessed that in bringing forward his motion, it was not in concurrence with the whole of the agricultural body, but in justice to his own feelings and opinions.—The resolution was seconded by the Earl of MARCH.—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion, and argued generally against any shifting of the burden of county-rates. He supported the principle of protection, and denied that the importation of foreign cattle had caused a fall in prices.—Mr. NEWDEGATE concurred in the views of Mr. Miles, as to the depression of the agricultural interest.—Lord J. RUSSELL reiterated his former opinion that protection was the bane of agriculture; and, after alluding to the measures of the present Government, argued in support of the principle of free trade. He said, let them rely upon their energy, upon their enterprise, and upon their capital—let them look to these as the sources of their prosperity, and not rely upon

that broken reed, which they might be able to obtain from any legislative protection. (Cheers.) He said, too, that with regard to many articles for which in former days the manufacturers sought protection by legislative means, he was happy now to see that the manufacturers had, by their success in foreign countries, no need for that protection. His uncle and his father had delighted as much as any men to witness the improvement of agriculture, and had done all they could to bring the farmers together with the view to the adoption of improved modes of cultivation; therefore he should be the last man to wish for any unnatural or unfair depression of the agricultural interest. (Hear, hear.) But if they desired to promote the good of agriculture—if they wished the landed interest to continue to hold the high title to the respect of the country it had won for itself in former days, and which it ought to possess now—they should not seek that object by motions like the present, but make a just and a fair arrangement between all parties, and that while all England should see that the landed interest was the most powerful, it was, also, the most generous class of the community.—Mr. B. ESCOTT opposed and Lord WORSLEY supported the motion.—Mr. DISRAELI made another satirical speech, most of which was directed against Sir R. Peel and Sir T. Fremantle, the former of whom he accused of having deserted the agricultural interest. Mr. Disraeli drew a humorous contrast between the conduct of Sir Robert Peel in opposition, and that which he pursued as a Minister. Mr. Disraeli said, I remember his "protection" speeches—the best speeches I ever heard. It was a great thing to hear the right honourable gentleman say, "I would sooner be the leader of the gentlemen of England than possess the confidence of sovereigns." That was a grand thing. (The ironical tone in which this comment was given caused roars of laughter.) We don't hear much of "the gentlemen of England" now. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But they have the pleasures of memory—the charming reminiscences of a first love (loud laughter); and though their lover may not kneel now as in the hour of passion, still they can recall the past, and nothing is more unwise and unseemly than the tone of recrimination and reproach. What's the use of it? We all know that in this case, as in others, when the beloved object has ceased to charm, it is in vain to appeal to the feelings. (Loud and continued cheers and laughter.) The right honourable gentleman does what he can to keep these gentlemen quiet: he sometimes treats them with arrogant silence, and sometimes with haughty frigidity, and if they knew anything of human nature they would take the hint and shut their mouths. Mr. Disraeli concluded his speech with this philippic against Conservatism. For myself, I care not what will be the result. Dissolve, if you like, the Parliament you have betrayed, and appeal to the people, who, I believe, mistrust you. For me there remains this, at least—the opportunity of expressing thus publicly my belief that a Conservative government is an organised hypocrisy.—After speeches from Mr. Darby, Sir C. Burrell, Mr. Smythe, and Mr. P. Borthwick, Sir ROBERT PEEL stated his reasons for opposing the motion, and said that to encourage the idea that a mere transference of a portion of the county rate to the consolidated fund would be any benefit, would be to practise a delusion on the agricultural interest. He asked the house to compare the present state of commerce and trade with 1842, and whatever might be said of the effects of good harvest, the influence of commercial reforms could not be denied, which by promoting consumption benefited agriculture. Thinking extreme protection and prohibition wrong, he defended moderate protection as necessary, not on principles of commercial policy, but as essential to a state of things where great interests had grown up, and whose injury would be that of the community at large.—Sir R. PEEL defended his consistency upon the question of agriculture, and said it was his intention to pursue the course he had hitherto taken, without yielding to the suggestions of the one party or the other. He said he should not enter into personal controversy with Mr. Disraeli, whose panegyrics and attacks he held in the same estimation, and quoted some speeches of that gentleman to show that he (Mr. Disraeli) had defended his (Sir R. Peel's) consistency in regard to free trade.

On a division, the numbers were the following:—

For Mr. Miles's amendment	79
Against it	213
Majority	135

The house then went into committee on the Customs Duties, and disposed of some of the articles. Some votes were also agreed to in Committee of Supply. The house did not adjourn till a quarter past two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the Consolidated Fund Bill, the Stamps Assimilation (Ireland) Bill, and the Constables (Scotland) Bill.

The Property-tax Bill went through committee, and it was arranged that the discussion upon it should take place on the 4th of April, when the third reading would be proposed.

Some miscellaneous business was transacted, and the house adjourned till Thursday the 3rd of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE WINDOW-TAX.—Lord DUNCAN moved for a select committee to inquire into the present mode of assessing, levying, and collecting the window duties in Great Britain, and to report their opinion thereupon to the house. The noble lord entered into several details to prove the unjust and partial operation of the window-tax, and urged its repeal on the ground that the duty pressed upon the health and comfort of the people, who endeavoured, as it were, by a sort of side wind, to ventilate their dwellings. He wanted the committee to learn how it was that £336,000 out of the million and a half which the tax produced was paid by houses having less than 20 windows each, and that £1,843,000 of the entire sum was paid by houses having under 40 windows each, leaving only an insignificant amount to be levied off the mansions of the wealthy.—Captain ROUS seconded the motion.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that objections might be urged against every tax, and that cases of inconvenience might arise from the operation of the present one. The Government would remedy all cases of grievance, if possible, but as he could not hold out any hope that the tax would be repealed, it was useless to go into the inquiry, and he must, therefore, oppose the motion.—Captain Pechell, Sir C. Napier, Mr. Hume, and Mr. E. Ellice, jun., spoke in favour of the motion.—Mr. F. BARING opposed it. He said that Lord Spencer had looked into the whole question, and was unable to find any effective remedy for the evils complained of; nor could he (Mr. Baring) discover any either, he confessed.—Mr. WAKLEY suggested the withdrawal of the motion, provided the Government would give a pledge to take the tax into consideration.—Sir R. PEEL said that in order to induce Lord Duncan not to go to a division, he would assure him that, when the next time arrived for determining on a financial scheme, this tax should, along with other taxes, receive from the Government a full, fair, frank consideration. But he could not give any positive assurance of its remission. On a division, the motion was rejected by a majority of 46, the numbers being,

For the motion	47
Against it	93

THE NEW ZEALAND COMPANY AND LORD STANLEY.—Mr. G. W. HOPE moved for the production of papers relative to New Zealand, for the purpose of obtaining an opportunity of defending Lord Stanley from the charges lately made against him in the house, of having broken faith with the New Zealand Company. The hon. Under Secretary entered at some length into the charges made against the noble lord as Colonial Secretary. One of the charges was that the Colonial Secretary had in May, 1843, entered into an arrangement with the company on certain conditions, and had afterwards given a set of secret instructions to Captain Fitzroy at variance with them. To show that this originated in misunderstanding, he quoted copiously from the correspondence between the company and the Colonial office. The instructions given to Captain Fitzroy respecting the settling of the Company's titles to land had been misunderstood by him; he had supposed that it was necessary the company should prove the validity of their purchases. On this point he was set right, by being referred back to his instructions as his guide. This was the cause of the misunderstanding which had arisen; another was caused by the fact that the letter of instruction to Captain Fitzroy had been prepared while the negotiations between the Colonial office and the company were in an incomplete state, and when, consequently, they could not be recognised. So far from there being any wish to keep back the correspondence, it had been voluntarily tendered to the company, which, a month after it had been in its possession, expressed, through Mr. Somes, their reliance on the justice and spirit of Lord Stanley.—Mr. C. BULLER apologised for some warm expressions he had used on a previous occasion, relative to Captain Fitzroy, and moved, as an amendment to the motion, for the production of all the correspondence which had passed between Lord Stanley and the New Zealand Company. After a long debate, the papers as amended were ordered, without a division.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill for the protection of property contained in public museums, galleries, cabinets, libraries, and other public repositories, from malicious injury.

The Sugar Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.

ATMOSPHERIC SYSTEM ON RAILWAYS.—On the motion of Mr. SHAW, the undermentioned gentlemen were nominated a select committee to inquire into the merits of the atmospheric system of railway:—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Viscount Baring, Lord Harry Vane, Sir George Clerk, Mr. Francis Baring, Viscount Mahon, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Hawes, Viscount Howick, Mr. H. Hinde, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Pakington, Mr. Gibson Craig, Mr. Lascelles, and Mr. Wyse.

The house did not adjourn till nearly two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

There was a morning sitting to-day, at which the Railway Clauses Consolidation Bill, and the Lands Clauses Consolidation Bill were read a third time and passed. A general feeling was manifested against morning sittings, and Lord G. SOMERSET intimated that there would be no occasion for them after Easter.

DARTMOUTH ELECTION.—Mr. PAKINGTON, as chairman of the Dartmouth Election Committee, brought up the report of the committee, announcing that they had come to a resolution declaring that Joseph Somes, Esq., was duly elected to serve in Parliament as representative for the borough of Dartmouth.

THE UNITED STATES AND SLAVERY.—In answer to some questions from Mr. Aldam, upon the subject of the Message of Mr. Tyler relative to slavery, Sir ROBERT PEEL expressed his regret that the President of the United

States should have made the treatment of slaves captured by British cruisers the subject of specific reference in a message to Congress. If the President would appoint a commission to inquire, he would be met by every disposition on the part of this country to afford information. The message asserted that the captured negroes were subjected to a term of apprenticeship for ten years. This was a mistake, arising out of the treaty with Spain in 1835, which contained provisions by which the captured negro was placed on the same footing as that of an apprentice in the West Indies. Since the system of apprenticeship had ceased, the negro, on being landed in the West Indies, was placed on the same level with the free coloured population. As the Brazils had refused to assent to the request of this country—that negroes taken in Brazilian slave ships by our cruisers should be placed in a free condition—we were obliged—rather than allow them to be enslaved—to land them in the West Indies. It was also alleged in the President's message that British capital and British subjects were employed in the slave trade. That was a serious charge, and he feared it was true, but he hoped that the law would be able to reach the guilty parties.

THE LONG RANGE.—Lord INGESTRE read a letter from Captain Warner in which he said that he had no wish to undergo the ordeal of another inquiry, not expecting any favourable result from it. But he was ready to abide by his challenge of last autumn, to undertake to blow up, at his own expense, a line-of-battle-ship, at a distance of five miles, restricting the witnesses of the details of the experiment to certain official individuals, including the Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief.—Sir R. PEEL replied that since the last discussion on this matter not a week had elapsed in which he had not received letters from parties offering to discover the means of destroying a vessel of war in a better manner, and more effectually than by Captain Warner, on condition, in some instances, of a reward of £100,000, and in others of £200,000, and in others even larger sums. (Laughter.) He feared if any encouragement was given, that multitudes of people would be devoting their attention to the discovery of the means of more effectually destroying their fellow-creatures. All that he could say was, that if the author of any one of these projects could show a proof of his possessing the means of destruction to a great extent at a distance of five miles, he (Sir R. Peel) would recommend him to make a private communication on the subject to the Board of Ordnance, and he did not despair of leave being given to make a trial.

NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. C. BULLER gave notice that he would, immediately after Easter, call the attention of the house to the general question of the government of New Zealand.

THE TARIFF.—The house having resolved into Committee on the Customs Acts, Mr. BRAMSTON moved that the article "grease" should be omitted from the list of remissions of duty.—Sir G. CLERKE, by way of destroying the idea that grease could be introduced as butter, and sold to the poor, said the Customs' officers could mix it with tar. This statement was received with laughter and cheers; and Mr. WARD remarked that it was needless for Sir G. Clerk to take such pains to prove that the poor could get nothing by the remission.—Mr. Bramston's proposal was negatived.—Mr. SERGT. MURPHY endeavoured to procure the omission of "tanned hides" from the reduction, but was unsuccessful on a division, and the item remains in the schedule.—Mr. GOGGAN moved the omission of "lard." This proposal led to a discussion of rather a personal character upon agricultural topics.—Colonel WYNHAM, in allusion to the Agricultural Protection Society, said that a certain lord duke pulled the strings, and moved all the "little goes." Like Polyphemus, the agriculturists had but one eye, and could see nothing but a turnip field. He begged them to take a larger view of the interests of the country.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN defended that society.—Mr. GOGGAN ultimately withdrew his amendment.—Considerable discussion arose on the proposal for the repeal of the duty on thrown silk, and a division ensued, but the repeal of the duty was carried by a majority of 85 to 26.—The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, upon the understanding that after Easter a day should be appointed upon which the house should again go into committee upon the Customs' Acts, in order to allow certain motions for the repeal of the duties on butter, cheese, tallow, pine logs, &c., to be discussed. It was further understood, that if any of those motions should be carried, they should be introduced into the bill.—The resolutions were then agreed to, and a bill founded upon them ordered to be brought in.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

THE EASTER RECESS.—On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, it was agreed that the house, at its rising, should adjourn to Monday, the 31st instant.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.—The following notices of motions were given:—Mr. T. S. DUNCOMBE, that, on the 8th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill for securing the safe conveyance of letters through the General Post-Office. (Hear.)—Mr. WYSE, that on Thursday, the 3rd of April, he should move for extracts of charters granted to the Dublin University, which had the effect of excluding Roman Catholics and Dissenters from that University.—Sir R. PEEL, that on Thursday, the 3rd of April, he should bring forward a motion relating to an increased grant to the College of Maynooth. (Hear.)—Mr. WARD, that on the same day he should submit a motion to the house relating to the burdens on land. (Hear.)—Mr. BARCLAY, that, on the 11th of April, he should move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Insolvent Act of last session, and to promote the recovery of small debts.—Mr. VILLIERS, that, on an early day after Easter, he should move for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the influence of the price of provisions on the interest of farmers and farmers' labourers.—Mr. WARD, that, when the increased grant for the College of Maynooth was proposed, he should move that the additional grant be paid out of the funds belonging to the Protestant Established Church in Ireland.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. MORISON moved some resolutions, to the effect that it was the duty of Parliament to ensure the best, safest, and cheapest mode of communication by railway. That in future railway bills means should be adopted to limit the amount of tolls, and that for this purpose, every committee on a railway bill introduced this session should report the lowest fees and charges which they thought consistent, and that every committee should compel promoters of railways to put in statements of proposed rates of charge for passengers and goods, and the amount of accommodation they intend to provide for the public. The hon. member at considerable length entreated the house to give its attention to the resolutions he had proposed, for it could not be denied that the subject of railroads had become a national question. It was the all-engrossing question of the day.—The motion was withdrawn, and the house adjourned at an early hour till Monday, the 31st instant.

THE DARTMOUTH ELECTION COMMITTEE.

This committee sat several days to hear evidence in support of the petition against Mr. Somes. On Wednesday the proceedings closed.

The Chairman said the committee had given the greatest attention both to the law and facts of this important case, and after due deliberation they had come to the following resolution:—"Resolved.—That at the time of the last election for the borough of Dartmouth, Joseph Somes, Esq., was not disqualified to sit in Parliament by reason of being engaged in any contracts within the meaning of the Act of 22 George III., cap. 43."

The committee then came to the usual resolution, that Joseph Somes, Esq., was duly elected a Burgess to serve in the present Parliament for the borough of Dartmouth.

A Copenhagen paper states that in consequence of the masses of ice in the Great Belt, it takes 36 hours to convey the foreign post from Kaudshwed, near Nyborg, in Funen, to the little island of Sprogø—a distance of four English miles. The Baltic, as far as can be seen from the highest eminences of the coast near Kiel, is covered with ice. The harbour at Kiel on the 8th inst., was crossed safely by heavy waggons.

COUNTRY NEWS.

NEW BELL FOR YORK MINSTER.—The bell lately cast for York Minster is to be exhibited at the Baker-street Bazaar for a short time previous to its removal to York. Some notion may be formed of this bell when it is stated that it weighs nearly thirteen tons, and with stock, sixteen tons, and it will take twelve men to ring it. Its progress along the street attracted great attention, although the precaution was taken to convey it in the night. It was drawn by fifteen horses.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BRIGHTON MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Stode, one of the Brighton Magistrates, sat on the bench at Brighton on Tuesday morning, and on leaving it he complained of being unwell. In the afternoon his illness increased, and in the evening medical aid was called in. He continued in a distressing state till eleven o'clock at night, when he expired.

DEATH OF JOHN KENNEDY, ESQ.—John Kennedy, Esq., her Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States of America, who previously held the same appointment at the Court of Naples, died a few days ago at Brighton. The deceased sunk under a virulent attack of small pox. He was nephew to the Marquis of Ailsa, and has left four sons.

MORE CANDIDATES THAN ELECTORS.—The *Boston Herald* says, that for the vacant office of Poor-law auditor in that district there are fifty-three candidates and only forty electors.

LAUNCH OF A POLKA SHIP AT SUNDERLAND.—A new ship, of two hundred tons burthen, named "Polka," was a few days ago launched from the north side of the Wear, at Sunderland. The launch was of a remarkable character, the vessel being precipitated from a height of one hundred feet above the level of the river, and having to go between two houses, in its course to the water. The vessel, which for elegance of construction cannot be excelled, and which is well adapted to skim over the surface of the water, is adorned with a neat figure head, representing a lady dressed in character. This launch created more attention than any one almost ever remembered, and upwards of twenty thousand persons assembled on both sides of the river to witness the nautical evolutions of the Polka.

FIRE AT NOTTINGHAM LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A fire, which at first created some alarm, broke out on Monday morning, in the laundry of the Nottingham Lunatic Asylum, which is an immense building, occupying a very prominent position in the outskirts of the town. The laundry was detached from the asylum, and was built about four years since in the most complete manner. It was sixty-one feet long, by twenty-four feet, and contained twenty-four long windows. The fire was discovered early in the morning, and before the engines from Nottingham could arrive, the laundry was

nearly destroyed. The flames were, however, prevented from extending either to the adjoining wash-houses or to any part of the asylum. The damage is estimated at several hundred pounds. It is stated that a laundry maid had gone into the laundry about twenty minutes past eight, and found that some chips which she had laid over the steam pipes to dry had ignited and extended to the boarded floor.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE CHIMNEY SWEEPERS' ACT.—A gross infringement of the act took place in Leamington Priors a few days since, and the offending party was adjudged by the local magistrates to pay fines to the amount of £13. The informations were laid by the chief officer of police (Mr. Roby), on the prosecution of Edwin Woodhouse, Esq. It appears that the defendant, a master chimney-sweeper of the Spa, attended, with three of his boys, all under the age of 21, to cleanse some flues at the Royal Baths. A flag-stone was accordingly taken up in the flooring of the boiler-house for that purpose, on which two of the boys were introduced into a horizontal tunnel below, 18 feet in length, where they placed themselves in a recumbent position to collect the soot falling from a long chimney. The other lad, notwithstanding a previous caution had been given by the Superintendent of the Baths of the heated state of the ascending and adjoining flue, was instructed by his master to enter a circular hole; that flue extends round the boiler at least 30 feet, and is in width 20 inches square. Whilst thus engaged the lad put the handle of his brush through the eye-hole, on which the defendant, who was standing by, exclaimed, "See how the little devil pokes his brush through." Presently after a slight groaning was heard from this point, and the other boys at work in the horizontal tunnel were sent by their master after their companion, one up the ascending flue and the other through the mouth of the boiler, to extricate him. In order to effect which it was found necessary to remove a portion of the brick-work between the eye-hole and the furnace mouth, through which the poor lad, who is about 13 years of age, was dragged in a senseless state. The medical testimony of Dr. Lietch went to prove that for some days the boy's life was in danger, and that he was still suffering from burns on various parts of his body. It is worthy of observation, that the horizontal flue might have been thoroughly cleansed by machinery (of which some was on the spot) on opening a trap-door. The injured lad was a grandson of the defendant.—[The above is from a correspondent. We may add our belief that the Act is frequently evaded or infringed in the metropolis.]

CALAMITOUS ACCIDENT AT EXETER.—A very serious accident took place at Exeter on Monday last. The committee of the Female Penitentiary, Holloway-street, assembled to transact the usual business, and several tradesmen were in attendance to receive orders. At these times it is customary for the inmates to retire into an apartment provided for the purpose, so as not to see or communicate with any of the male sex. In the midst of the deliberations of the committee they were all at once alarmed by the most awful and heart-rending screams. On following the direction whence they came, they arrived at the door of the room above alluded to, when a frightful scene presented itself. It was at once evident that the floor of the apartment had given way, and the occupants, twenty-one in number, had been precipitated into a tank of water, which extended underneath to the size of the floor, and was at the time at least ten feet deep. In this awful well were the unfortunate beings struggling for life, and it was only by the promptest aid that sixteen could be extricated from their perilous position. The remaining five were soon after taken out, but life was extinct.

DEATH OF A CONVICT'S WIFE.—The unhappy woman, the wife of William Howell, who was lately executed in Ipswich, expired last week at Hulver. Report states that she died of a broken heart.

SUPPOSED MURDER IN DERBYSHIRE.—On Thursday morning week the village of Whittington, two miles from Chesterfield, was the scene of great excitement, in consequence of the rumour that a Mrs. Green, who resides there, had either been murdered, or had committed suicide. It appears that shortly before the hour named, she had been seen by several neighbours to enter the gate of her own premises, leading one of her grandchildren by the one hand, and holding the other hand to her throat. One of the neighbours going to the place, she found Mrs. Green reclining upon a stone in the yard, and bleeding profusely from a frightful wound in the throat. She was unable to speak. The oesophagus and the jugular vein were partially severed, and the carotid artery was laid bare, although not cut. A razor, marked with blood was found lying on the hearth; the deceased appeared to have been cleaning the hearthstone. It is stated that she was seen to run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat, and to go to the door of the Cock and Magpie public house, and then to another neighbouring house, but it appears that she failed to make any person hear her. She died before medical assistance arrived. Her house adjoins that of her son-in-law, Joseph Hawksley, and it is stated that he was the only person about the premises beside the deceased at the time; Mrs. Hawksley having gone out shortly before, and a boy, aged six years, named Green, a grandson of the deceased, who was staying with her, having been sent away from her house the same morning. The farm belonged to the deceased Mrs. Green, of whom Hawksley holds it as tenant. Many disputes have arisen between Mrs. Green and her son-in-law of late, and it is not long since they appeared before the magistrates, on which occasion Mrs. Green applied for Hawksley to be bound over to keep the peace. Deceased was in good health and spirits at eleven on Wednesday night; previous to which hour Hawksley attempted to force his way into her house, but was prevented by Sydney Green, her son. Hawksley states, that on Thursday morning he was working in one of the fields, when he heard a scream; he immediately went towards the house, thinking that some of his children had set their clothes on fire. As he approached he saw his mother-in-law run out of her house, holding her hands to her throat. In going to his own door he met her, and immediately sent a boy for assistance. The statement of one of the children is very different to this. An inquest has been commenced, but was adjourned.

IRELAND.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW SECRETARY AT DUBLIN.—Sir Thomas Fremantle arrived at Dublin Castle on Sunday by her Majesty's mail steamer from Liverpool. Sir Thomas's present stay in Ireland will, it is expected, be limited to the termination of the Easter holidays; after which he returns to London to attend to the details of the Irish measures to be submitted to Parliament after the recess.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—At the weekly meeting of the Association on Monday, Mr. R. D. BROWNE, M.P., urged the necessity of activity in the cause of Repeal. He gave his opinion that the prospects of Repeal were more flourishing than at any former period. The present Ministry had tried intimidation, artifices, and the scourge to put it down, and finding that all had failed, they were now about to try the bread and treacle system in the shape of a Charitable Bequests Act. But the people knew that sweet and savoury as the morsel looked, there was some nasty physic concealed in it (hear, hear), and would never sell their birthright for such a worthless mess of potage, nor would their revered priesthood consent to become subsidiary to the Protestant establishment of these countries. (Cheers.) Mr. Browne adverted to the rumour of an intended visit to Ireland by her Majesty, which he stated would be hailed by him at present with rejoicing, and with very different feelings from those by which he was possessed when the same report was circulated last year. The Liberator of his country was then incarcerated, and had there been a royal visit at that period, he (Mr. Browne) would have looked on it as a Ministerial ovation, and have acted accordingly. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. O'Connell said that they would not consent this year, any more than last year, to any triumph or ovation to Ministers. (Hear, hear.) They would hail the visit of the Queen with rejoicing, but she had better keep her Ministers within the shadow of her protection. He did not mean, of course, that any injury should be done them, but he trusted that they would get plenty of "cheek" music. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. O'Connell brought forward a resolution to the effect that a majority of the House of Commons having refused the inquiry sought for by Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., with a view to prove that his letters had been opened at the General Post-office, the Association felt it to be a duty to the people of Ireland, to place on record its indignant denunciation of a proceeding so disgraceful to the Government of a free country, and to offer its cordial thanks to Mr. Duncombe for his strenuous exertions in exposing the system of espionage practised. The hon. gentleman stated, that he had reason to believe that his own private letters had been ransacked at the Castle during the Anglesey Administration in this country, and had the inquiry been granted, he should have gone over to support the hon. member for Finsbury.—Mr. O'Brien seconded the motion, which passed unanimously. The rent for the week was announced to be £398 5s. 4d.

PROPOSED BANQUET TO O'CONNELL AT KILKENNY.—A letter from Dublin, dated March 18, says that the most active preparations are in progress for rendering the Kilkenny banquet to Mr. O'Connell, on Tuesday next, as attractive as possible. Among the parties invited are the Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, Lord French, the several Repeal Members of Parliament at present in Ireland, and all the Repeal Martyrs. Twenty members of the newly-established '62 Club intend being present, and their "fashioners" permitting, they purpose sporting the "new uniform" on this occasion. Even the great Repeal Leader himself will appear, for the first time, attired as one of "the Revived Volunteers" of 1845.

A CHILD MURDERED BY ITS FATHER.—At Tullamore, on Monday, Henry Chawner, blacksmith, was indicted for the murder of his own child. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner was married to a woman of bad character, who deserted him, leaving with him two female children, one six and the other seven years old. This last was the one that he murdered. The body was found on the 26th of August last, near Ferbane. It appeared to have been five or six weeks dead. The chief witness against the prisoner was the surviving child, who gave the following testimony:—"I had a sister called Mary Anne. She is dead. My father threw her into a bog-hole. I was present. He put a large sod upon her head in the water. He took off his shoes and stockings and went into the water. My father told me not to tell what he did with Mary Anne, or he would be transported. He ran away and I ran after him. He left me at my aunt's door all night. We hid in a ditch in a corn-field until it was dark. I did not see him again until I saw him in Maryborough Gaol. The witness identified the clothes of her sister—an incident which created great sensation in court. She was cross-examined by Mr. Gorman, but did not deviate in any material point from her direct testimony. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The wretched culprit was then sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of April next.



GREAT TEXAS MEETING, AT NEW YORK.

GREAT TEXAS MEETING AT NEW YORK.

Another of these Demonstrations in favour of "Annexation," and termed in the news just received from the United States, "a Tremendous Gathering of the New York Democracy," took place in the Park, on Saturday, the 22nd February. The vast assemblage was extremely enthusiastic and orderly. "It was, in fact," says the *Daily Plebeian*, "the best practical demonstration of the popular enthusiasm in favour of Annexation that we have ever witnessed. It proves the strength of this question in this city. No other question was allowed to be mixed up with it, not even the great questions of the Tariff and Post-office reform. If the object had been to make a demonstration of numbers merely, the call would have embraced the very popular question of reform in our Post-office laws, and thus both parties would have attended. But it was purely and essentially an Annexation meeting. Every countenance at the meeting bespoke an earnestness and a zeal in behalf of this great American measure."

Samuel Osgood having nominated for President Preserved Fish; and the vice-presidents and secretaries being nominated, a string of spirited resolutions were passed, the reading of which was frequently interrupted by loud cheering.

One of these resolutions terminates as follows:—"We rejoice that the majority of the House have evinced a judgment which knows, and a respect which obeys, the will of the people, clearly and emphatically expressed in the election of James K. Polk, to be in favour of the *Immediate Annexation of Texas*."

The meeting was then addressed by the Hon. R. Morris, the Hon. J. S. Bosworth, and Mr. Shepherd; and, in the course of their addresses, the speakers indignantly condemned the interference of "the British Press, and the British Ministry."

A motion to adjourn was then put and carried, and the assembled thousands quietly proceeded to their respective homes, after having

exhibited a degree of enthusiasm characteristic of the New York Democracy.

Our Engraving is sketched from the noble portico of the City Hall: the evening was rainy and foggy; but the zeal of the actors on the hustings was unabated.

GREAT TEXAS DEMONSTRATION IN JERSEY CITY.

Among the advices received from New York, by the *Hibernia*, on Monday last, the Texan intelligence is very interesting. The excitement in favour of Annexation continues to increase.

Congress adjourned on the 3rd, after having refused a petition from Brazoria against Annexation, by a vote of 28 to 19, although they had received numerous petitions in favour of Annexation from other parts of the country. The Senate also rejected the nomination of General Terrell as Chargé d'Affaires to England and France, and of Colonel Rely as Chargé to the United States. It is said that the chief cause of opposition to these gentlemen was owing to their hostility to Annexation.

The *Nashville Union* publishes Texan information, professing to be communicated by Major Donelson, United States Chargé to Texas, representing that not only the President, but the mass of the citizens, are favourable to annexing their country to the United States.

A correspondent of the *Mobile Register* writes from Galveston, under date of the 8th instant, as follows:—

"The Texan Minister to England (Ashbel Smith) has returned since the Texan Congress adjourned, and I have reason to believe, from what I consider reliable authority, that he bears a general pledge from the British Government for the independence of Texas, against Mexico, without any condition relating to slavery, commercial advantages, or any other stipulation than the rejection of union with the United States. Texans of good opportunity assure me that in his correspondence, Lord

Aberdeen takes occasion expressly to withdraw the expressions with regard to slavery in Texas, which he addressed to the American Secretary of State through Mr. Pakenham, and which roused the resentment of Mr. Calhoun. It seems undeniable that Great Britain stands ready to make any concession, and extend any aid which Texas may need to ask to prevent Annexation."

Our artist has sketched one of these imposing Demonstrations in Jersey City, on Monday evening, 24th February, where, at the instigation of the Polk and Dallas Club, one hundred guns were fired in favour of immediate Annexation of Texas, amid the cheers of a considerable concourse of persons assembled on the occasion. Two or three brief addresses were delivered, and everything went off to the utmost satisfaction of the parties concerned. It seems that his Honour the Mayor prohibited the firing at New York.

TO THE POET.

(From a Correspondent.)

They are gone to the skies,—they abandon the earth;
To the seraphs, their kindred, our minstrels are flown,
And have left to the land that is proud of their birth,
One ray of their brightness—one Poet alone.

There are many whose numbers are graceful and fair,
Whose thoughts are harmonious, whose melodies please
And some as they listen, can idly compare
With the jewels of old, simple sparkles like these.

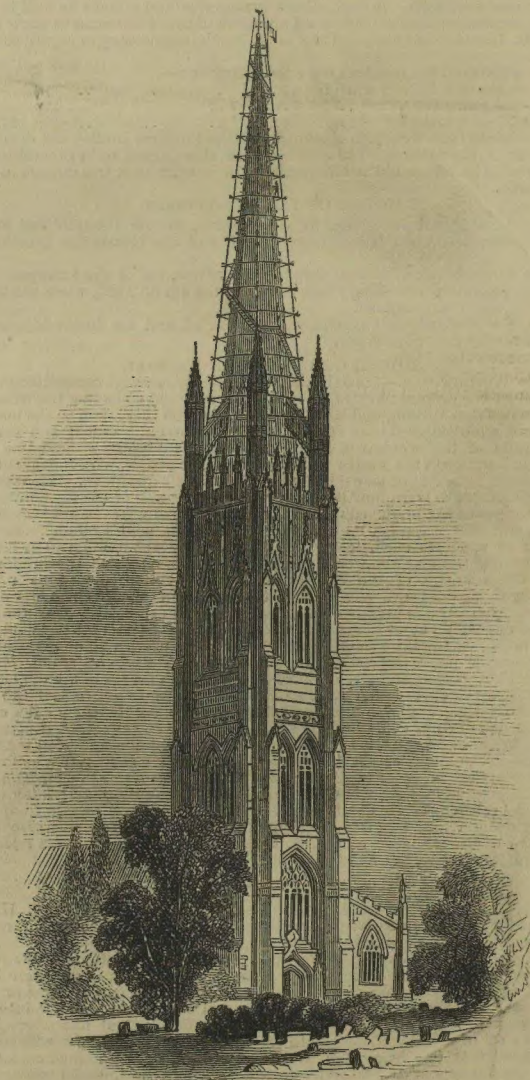
But let the great Master once waken the lay—
Once rouse from the sleep that has held him too long,
And as from the sun-burst the clouds troop away,
They will all be o'erwhelmed in his torrent of song.

One lay of his country—all passion and tears,
One wail of her grief, or despair, or disdain,
Is worth all the efforts, the study of years—
Oh, when shall we hear them and hail him again?

Bid the minstrel awaken, and charm us as when
We knew from his verse what the spells were of yore;
The harp is his book, and its chords are his pen—
What darkness enshrouds thee?—return to us, MOORE!

RESTORATION OF LOUTH CHURCH AND SPIRE.

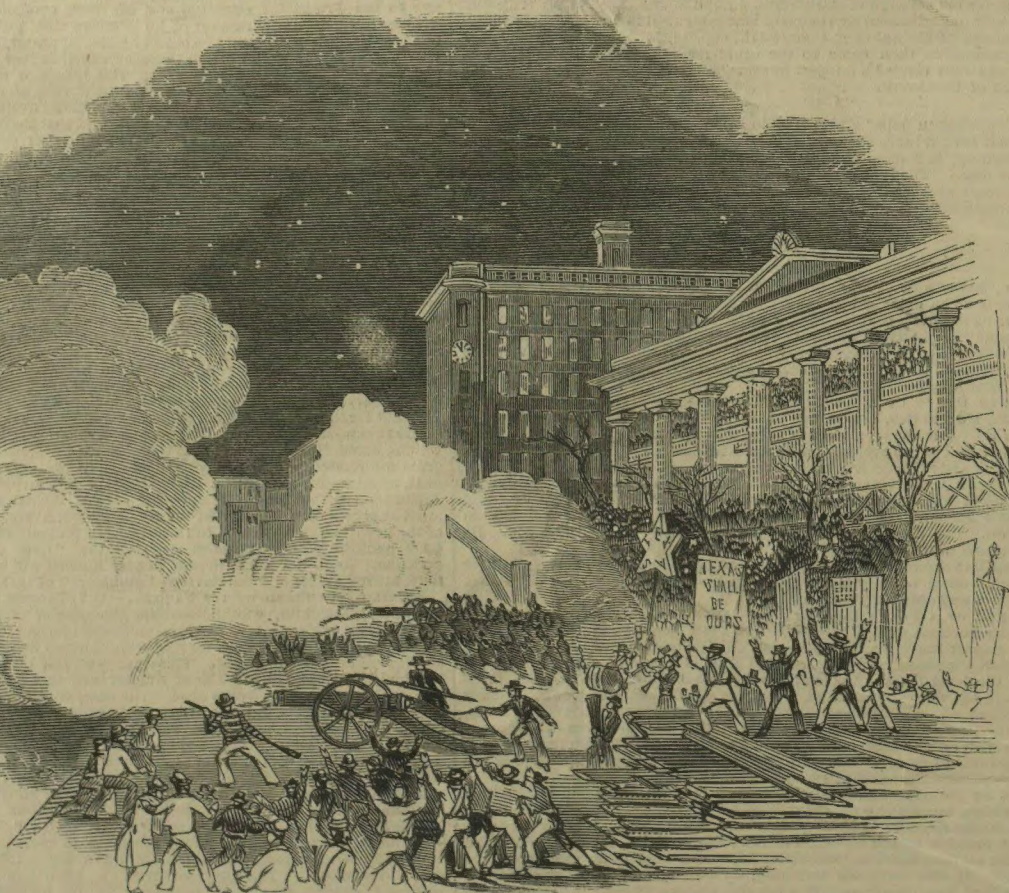
This fine structure, which, for symmetry and beauty, has been pronounced by persons of taste and judgment to be one of the best specimens of its character and style in the kingdom, having been found



RESTORATION OF LOUTH CHURCH.

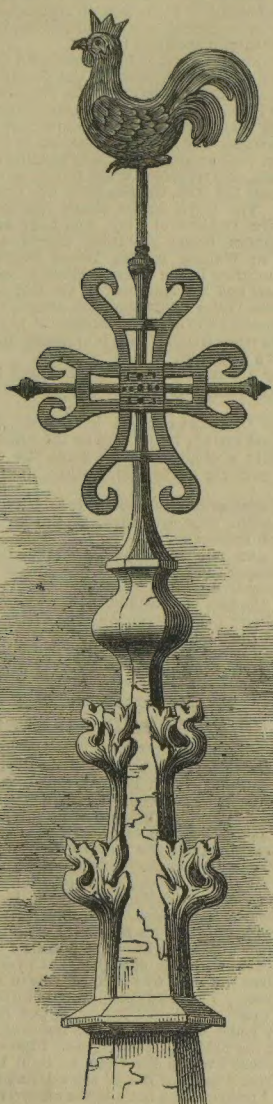
seriously injured by lightning, and former injudicious alterations, two skilful and experienced architects have been called in to inspect it, and both have pronounced the spire (288 feet in height) to be in a very dangerous state. The clear and full report of Mr. Cottingham, the architect employed (who is well known for his judicious reparation of Armagh and Hereford Cathedrals, the Abbey of St. Alban's, and the celebrated Norman tower of Bury St. Edmund's), pointed out a fissure or rent, extending nearly from the top to the bottom, in some places wide enough to admit a man's arm; and so imminent appeared to be the danger, from any extraordinary vibration upon it, that the richly-toned peal of bells had not been suffered to be raised for above a twelvemonth. Under these circumstances, the parish, by a moderate rate and liberal voluntary contributions, have agreed to meet the expense, under the hope that the entire restoration of so beautiful a specimen of British Ecclesiastical Architecture will be regarded as an object of curiosity and even of national interest. The repairs have proceeded most auspiciously, the spire being finished; and the repairs of the tower are now progressing, with the same care and skill.

The entire height of the spire from the ground, is now 295 feet, instead of 288, the new finial making the addition of 7 feet to the spire. Its figure, like that of the spire, is octangular; its true base is only 14 inches in diameter, but the base-moulding just above, projects 5 inches, and is in circumference 6 feet 2 inches. Above this, are 8 crockets in two rows, on alternate angles; the first row projecting 8½ inches, and the upper row 6½ inches from the sides; above these, is a bulbous termination, 4 feet 2 inches in circumference, crowned by a diminishing calyx or cup (through which, as also through the whole finial, and down the spire, for about 22 feet, is an aperture 3 inches square) filled to receive the rod of the weathercock, which instrument is extended in thickness at the aperture equal to the diameter of the cup, so as to form a neck; the whole presenting the appearance of a continued but exceedingly attenuated portion of the spire, making it most aptly to correspond in gracefulness of form, with the beautiful structure on which



TEXAS DEMONSTRATION, JERSEY CITY.

it rests. The beautiful cross and weathercock, of which we have received the above sketch, as also the view made by Mr. Brown, of Louth, stands in height above the finial 6 ft. 4 in., the cross being 3 ft. broad and in height a little more: the weather-cock is 2 ft. 2 in. broad, and 2 ft. high from his talons to the top of his crest. The whole is made of copper, gilt, and will probably continue to reflect the rays of Sol to the eyes of future generations, who, like the present, shall gaze on Louth



NEW FINIAL AND VANE OF THE SPIRE OF LOUTH CHURCH.

spire, and admire the exquisite symmetry of so beautiful a specimen of British ecclesiastical architecture. The immense scaffolding is now removed from the spire, and is about to be placed round the tower, which, when the weather shall permit, will be repaired; the workmen in the interim being busy cutting and carving a vast quantity of stone in the west end of the church for that purpose.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

ST. AUSTELL'S WELL.

Among the "Nooks and Corners" of Old England, the holy wells dedicated to saints, or set apart for charitable or religious uses, hold a memorable place. Those which mark the course of pilgrim roads, are the best known, but those attached to ancient conventual establishments, or the cells of the recluse, have been but little heeded. They are, nevertheless, the most beautiful and interesting of their kind. The one we have engraved is dedicated to St. Austell, a holy father of much repute in the west country. It was originally attached to an ancient free chapel, subject to the priory of Tywardreth; now it is a ruin, and made to serve the domestic uses of the farm of Menacuddle.

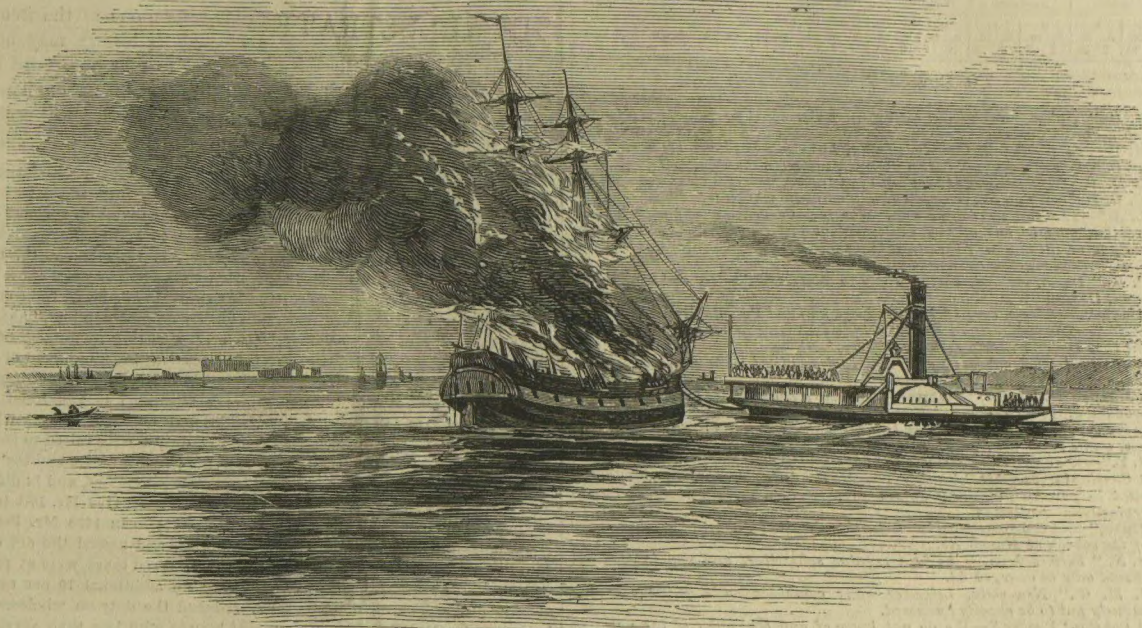


ST. AUSTELL'S WELL.

St. Austell is a market-town, in the Deanery of Pawden, 34 miles from Launceston, and 257 from London. It is a large and populous place, and derives its importance from the neighbourhood of the celebrated Polgoth mines, and the stone-quarries of Port Towan and Pentuan.

A LITERARY CHARACTER FROM CHINA.—A Chinese "man of letters" has, during the last few days, been inspecting the public establishments in Liverpool. He is a well-made man, very stout (the standard of beauty in China), has fine features of the Tartar cast, and being arrayed in his native habiliments, he is a considerable object of curiosity to all classes. Possessing, unfortunately, very little English, he is approachable only through an interpreter, though to him this seems a slight defect, his natural taciturnity or want of appreciation, prompting him to make few or no remarks. He is from an inland province, and being one of the *literati*, possesses, according to the constitution of society, considerable rank in his own country. He returns to China in a few weeks.

A letter from Athens, dated Feb. 26, gives a very unfavourable account of the position of the Greek Ministry. It says, M. Coletti's Government has been placed in a minority on the first proposal it brought forward. The ministerial project was, that the formation of the jury lists should be vested in the government instead of in the municipalities.



THE SHIP "LORD ASHBURTON" ON FIRE, CHARLESTON.

BURNING OF THE SHIP "LORD ASHBURTON."

This catastrophe (sketched by an artist of Charleston, for our journal) took place on the 20th ult.; when, at about half-past 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the after part of the lower hold of this fine vessel, immediately under the cabin: she lay at the head of Maywood's North Wharf, Charleston, nearly ready for sea, and had about 2,600 bales of cotton on board, about 500 of which were "Sea Islands." Every possible exertion was made to extinguish the fire (the fire companies being, as usual, promptly on the spot) up to 5 o'clock, when, by order of the Mayor, the ship was towed across the river, by a steamer, and grounded on the marsh, opposite the city, and then scuttled.

Two of the fire-engines, the Palmetto and Marion, left the city with the ship, having been placed on board the steamer *Charleston*. The steamer *Beaufort District*, and sloop *Saul Martin*, were also alongside of the *Lord Ashburton*, for the purpose of rendering any assistance—such as saving part of the cargo, &c.

The fire was at length extinguished, and most of the cargo saved; though a considerable portion, from the great quantity of water thrown into the ship, was in a damaged state. The deck around and in the vicinity of the fire is greatly cut up, and the cabin mostly destroyed.

Feb. 22.—The fire among the cotton has been extinguished; but little, if any, of the Sea Island cotton has been damaged, as it is stowed between decks.

TURKEY.

Letters from Constantinople to the 26th ult., inform us that on the previous day a hatti-sheriffe was promulgated by the Government, which may be considered as a corollary to the celebrated one read a few weeks ago in the Grand Council by the Sultan himself, and in which he roundly rated his Ministers for their gross negligence of improvement in the Government and education of the people throughout his dominions. The Ministers assert their anxiety to promote the improvement of the condition of the people, and in order to obtain the necessary information as to what is to be done, they purpose to summon two deputies from each town or district—the one a Turk, and the other a Rayah—who shall give evidence as to the condition of the places which they are called upon to represent; and upon a digest of this evidence, a plan will be formed for the improvement of the Government, and for its assimilation with the Government of European States.

Dr. Wolff had arrived at Constantinople, and has written the following

short letter, addressed to the Turkish and Christian population of Constantinople:—

"TO THE TURKISH AND CHRISTIAN POPULATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Constantinople, Feb. 26, 1845.

"Dear Friends!—Having arrived again in this celebrated city, I cannot leave it again without previously thanking you all for the great interest you expressed during my sojourn among you, and even after my departure in my journey to and stay at Bokhara; which deep sympathy and interest was expressed and manifested towards me by personages of high rank, of every creed and sentiment! I leave Constantinople on the 7th of March, with feelings of gratitude and affection, and praying that God may prosper and bless all of you.

"Your affectionate servant, JOSEPH WOLFF."

On the 21st ult. the Sultan had born to him another daughter, who has been named Samiyé Sultan (Princess Sublime). The event was celebrated by the usual ceremonies—salutes and illuminations. On that morning the weather was unusually cold. The thermometer was 17½ Fahrenheit, with half a foot of snow on the ground. The next day, however, the wind came round to the south-west, and all the snow disappeared immediately, the thermometer running up at once to 50 degrees and upwards.

SLEIGH-RIDING IN NEW YORK, AFTER THE LATE SNOW-STORM.

By intelligence just received from New York, we learn that the weather of the past month was of almost unprecedented severity. In the city of New York, at about three on Tuesday morning, February 4, it began to snow, a strong wind blowing from the north-west. The wind and storm continued unabated throughout the day, and by next morning, in nearly all the streets of New York, the snow had drifted to the depth of five or six feet. A row of 20 brick houses, in Twenty-sixth-street, near Seventh Avenue, was partly blown down; the roofs were torn off, and the storm filling the upper stories with snow, and driving with great fury upon the fresh brickwork, completely demolished the third and fourth stories of the whole line.

There are various tales of "snow-bound" expresses and detained mails, and all the incidents connected with so deep a fall of snow; steam-engines unable to work, and carriages unable to get along. A lively Correspondent remarks, that the climate this winter would entitle us to "the freedom of the city in St. Petersburg."

After the snow-storm had subsided, the Broadway, at New York, immediately opposite Astor House, presented the animated scene depicted in our Illustration; the roadway being crowded with public and private sledges, filled with passengers.



THE BROADWAY, NEW YORK: SLEIGH-RIDING AFTER THE LATE SNOW STORM.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 23.—Easter Sunday.
MONDAY, 24.—Easter Monday.
TUESDAY, 25.—Lady Day.
WEDNESDAY, 26.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
THURSDAY, 27.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.
FRIDAY, 28.—General Abercrombie died, 1801.
SATURDAY, 29.—Siege of Acre, 1799.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 29.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a. h. m. a.	2 20 2 39 2 56 3 13 3 34 3 51 4 9 4 29 4 49 5 9 5 32 5 54				

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "E. D., Tipton.—The person giving the order must be responsible for the expenses.
"M. W. J. V.—Mr. T. Carlyle is living, but we do not know his age.
"An Officer.—Depilatories are usually injurious to the skin.
"T. D. A.—The life-preserver shall be engraved.
"E. G. B.—We do not recommend any cosmetic whatever.
"L. A.—The Daguerrotype apparatus is not expensive, and with a short treatise, may be had of any philosophical instrument-maker. We know nothing of the merits of the parties named.
"J. B.—The Register cannot be altered.
"P. B.—Down, Ireland, should apply to Messrs. Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dublin.
"Elvira.—Address, care of Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row.
"Stuid.—The absurdities termed "dandyism" were in vogue 25 years since, but they are now nearly extinct.
"A Constant Reader.—Any work may be dramatised without the permission of the author.
"A Juvenile Contractor, Glasgow.—Genuine tracing paper is exclusively the product of French manufacture: it is made transparent; but English paper is prepared for tracing by saturation with drying oil, which, more or less, unfits it for the reception of water-colour.
"A. Z.—We do not know who is the author of "The Fatalist."
"A Constant Subscriber, Town.—Esquire is a title of courtesy usually applied to persons possessing landed property to a certain amount; and to professional gentlemen.
"Alpha, Bedford-row, may learn further details by addressing the master of the school, at Manchester.
"A. N.—Birmingham, if he be a regular subscriber, and pay in advance, should only be charged 6d.
"J. M. G.—New-walk, Leicester.—Our correspondent's question is too vaguely put to be exactly answered.
"A Constant Reader.—We do not know of any bookseller of the name in question.
"A Subscriber, Edgware-road, is thanked; but we have not room.
"T. D. K.—Probably, the Geographical Society.
"A Gentleman Cadet, Royal Military College.—Chester races commence on April 21.
"J. C., Manchester.—Not at present.
"Viator, Stamford.—We do not know the precise state of the Cathedral of Cologne. Our correspondent should refer to the ample description of the New Royal Exchange in Nos. 133 and 134 of our journal.
"A Constant Reader" should apply to some East India Agent. Messrs. Green build Indiamen for the Company's service, or for individual merchants.
"B. J. A. H., and "A. C. J., Rugby.—Newspapers for the East Indies should be posted within seven days. The "Broadstone of Honour" has just been reprinted, price 8s.
"A Bookseller, Hereford, is mistaken.
"B. D. L.—Walker or Lewis on Chess. Whist and Backgammon illustrated by Kenny Meadows.
"T. C., Birmingham, should apply to his news-agent.
"W. Y. L., Lindsey.—The letter has been duly forwarded.
"H. C., Langton.—We do not understand the matter.
"A Subscriber, Clonmel.—No.
"R. B. B., Hull.—We should think not.
"G. S., Lewisham.—Declined.
"W. W., Antwerp.—The subject could only be received as an advertisement.
"A Regular Peruser.—We prefer the dry gas-meter. The cost of the apparatus may be ascertained of any gas-fitter.
"B. C. W.—"Enough, where ignorance is bliss, 'Tis folly to be wise," is from Gray's "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College."
"T. S. N.—The parties named will be subject to the Income-tax.
"Cambria.—A composition may be made for the assessed taxes; but we are not aware at what period the next will be made.
"W. R., Custom House.—For the trial of O'Connell and others, see the Nos. of our journal for January and February, 1844.
"A Constant Reader and Admirer, Stamford.—We cannot entertain the proposition.
"J. D., Boston, U. S.—Not at present.
"H. M., Clifton, should consult some patents' agents—as Messrs. Robertson and Co., Fleet-street.
"Etiquette.—Certainly; as "the Lady," &c. "Coningsby" is the personification of "Young England."
"M. S.—The address is No. 21, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.
"A Subscriber.—The servant will be entitled to wages for the entire period in question. The "Illustrated London Almanack" was first published this year. The price of the Cookery-book named is 7s. 6d.
"E. B. W., Barnstable.—Anon.
"A Constant Reader" should apply to a banker or stock-broker.
"A Youthful Inquirer, Lutterworth, should forward to us a specimen.
"J. R. W., Cambridge, should order our late edition, which leaves London on Saturday night.
"X. Y. Z.—The personal property of a man dying intestate, is equally divided among his children, one-third being reserved for the widow.
"X. X.—Apply at Herald's College.
"A Young Author" should forward the MS. to the editor of a magazine.
"L. H. P.—We have not room.
"R. R. N.—The sketches shall be returned in either case.
"Stephen P.—should consult our 4th Volume for a view and account of Maynooth.
Erratum.—At page 172, in the Royal Humane Society's motto, for "Satias," read "Lateat."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1855.

THE removal of the duty on Glass has drawn more attention than usual to the kindred question of the duty on Windows. There are so many taxes which those who have to pay them consider objectionable, that if a Government listened to all complaints of this kind, it would soon be left without a revenue altogether. The utmost it can do is to take up the most obnoxious burdens, and make some effort to lighten, if they cannot altogether remove them. The tax on Glass is abolished; and it is not from any unreasonable "asking for more" that we could wish to see the tax on Windows follow it. The first remission, to some extent, seems incomplete without the other. The impost on a material can hardly produce its full benefit while there is another impost on the use of that material. To untax Glass, and keep up the tax on Windows, is saying—you have the freedom of applying the material to what purpose you please, except the one for which it is most required. It is something like Figaro's description of the freedom of the press in Madrid; provided it is not employed for the great purposes that make it valuable, the people may have the full enjoyment of it. The poor man may drink his beer out of cut glass instead of pewter, but he must not open a glazed hole in his garret, for which the same material would be equally useful, for fear the Exchequer should come down on him with a demand for a tax which operates as a prohibition on light and ventilation. Glass may be applied freely to purposes of decoration and luxury, but there is a restriction on its use as an absolute necessity in a climate where (almost half the year being winter) light and warmth in every dwelling are so essential to health and comfort, and where there are so many thousands of abodes of the poor that do not require the additional hardship of a tax to exclude them.

There is not one of the Assessed Taxes that has been so long paid, with such an amount of grumbling and complaint, as the Window Tax. The feeling has lately been aggravated by the unusual severity

with which surcharges on former surveys have been made. But now the duty on Glass is taken off, it will be more difficult than ever to maintain this tax. If the present changes work well, and the finances continue prosperous, we may reasonably anticipate the next time the pruning knife of revision is applied to the different branches of the revenue, that the tax on Windows will follow that on the material of which windows are made.

As we seem to be verging towards the time that will see it extinguished—for it will certainly not form one of the items of many more Budgets—a short glance at its history may not be without interest, and this we are enabled to give from Lord Duncan's very able speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday evening. The next triennial review of our taxation will probably make the duty a thing of the past altogether.

The Window Tax (says the noble lord) dated much further back than the American war. It originated in the days of hearth-money, which was vexatious, not so much on account of the amount of the tax as on account of the mode of collecting it. The act of Charles II., c. 13 and 14, imposed 2s. per hearth; and the statute of William and Mary, c. 10, reciting, "Whereas hearth-money is not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every man's house to be entered into and searched at pleasure by persons wholly unknown to him," abolished the odious duty of hearth-money, "to erect a lasting monument of their Majesties' goodness." But the prospect of this "lasting monument of goodness" was speedily darkened. Eight years later, in 1696, an act passed imposing a duty of 2s. on all dwelling-houses in the kingdom; 4s. additional on all dwellings with 10 windows; and 8s. additional on all dwellings with 20 windows. In Queen Anne's reign these last duties were raised to 20s. and 30s. In the reign of George II., A.D. 1747, the window duties and the house duties were, by Mr. Pelham, separated into different classes, and 14 different acts passed to regulate them in the 18th century. In 1798 Mr. Pitt trebled the assessed taxes, including the window duties. In 1808 Mr. Perceval added about 30 per cent. to the window duties, and passed the act of the 48th of George III., c. 55, under which the assessed taxes were at present collected. In 1812 an act passed imposing an additional 10 per cent. of window duty. The 4th of George IV. reduced the duty on windows one-half, and in 1825 Mr. Robinson exempted houses with less than seven windows. Then a sliding scale was adopted, under which houses with seven windows were exempted; with eight windows the charge was 18s. 1d., or 2s. 3d. per window; nine windows, £1 3s., or 2s. 6½d. per window; 10 windows, £1 10s. 9d., or 3s. 0½d. per window; 11 windows, £1 19s. 10d., or 3s. 7½d. per window; 12 windows, £2 9s. 2d., or 4s. 1½d. per window. The scale continued to mount by 9s. 4d., and occasionally by 9s. 1d. to the magic number 39, when it reached a maximum of 7s. 8d. per window. A house with 39 windows was charged £14 19s. 3d., or 7s. 8d. per window.

The operation of this sliding scale is precisely therefore that which, in proportion as the house is the abode of wealth and magnificence, lightens the burden upon it. It has the same objection of inequality that applied so forcibly to the abolished House Tax. In Lambeth and the lower parts of Westminster, the abodes of poverty and toil, the Window Tax is 16, 22, and even 26 per cent. on the rental; pass on to the gorgeous mansions and club-houses of the West-end, the residences or the resorts of rank, wealth, and luxury, and we find the same tax, compared with the rental, is but 2½ per cent. Is there justice here? He would be a bold Chancellor of the Exchequer who would maintain the affirmative. The only obstacle to removing the tax has been for many years the usual one—the money is wanted and cannot be spared; if we abolish this impost it can only be by finding another that would raise an equal amount. But as the Property Tax has already given an answer to this objection with respect to many items of taxation—as it has provided a certain substitute for many minor impositions—as it bids fair to become in time, and by careful increase of the per centage, the great master tax, which, like the rod of Aaron, is "to swallow all the rest"—it is to be hoped it will free us from the Window Tax among the number.

A MODIFICATION, if we may so call it, of the practical working of the New Poor-law is about to be carried into effect. The immense size of certain Unions, and the small number of the Guardians, compared with the extent of surface and the amount of population upon them, have given rise to abuses, which, we have often contended, were not so much the fault of the law itself as of the mode in which it was carried into operation. Every reader of the public journals must frequently have had his indignation excited by cases in which persons applying for relief, and that of a kind required on the instant, have been compelled to walk a distance of many miles ere the necessary order could be obtained, and then the same distance back before that order could be acted on. "The distances," said the Emperor Nicholas once—"the distances are the curse of Russia." If this was felt by the possessor of Imperial wealth and power, how much more heavily must the curse of "distances" have fallen on the poor, the destitute, and the perishing! To tell a man in the last stage of want, and the suffering and disease want produces, that he can have relief if he can walk twelve or fifteen miles for it, was a cruel mockery; in a statistical return the man would have been returned as having received "relief," but at what a cost of human misery would never appear. The record of that is left to the coroner's jury, and but for this institution, and the publicity such facts receive through the press, many of the most shocking cases of law-made cruelty and hardship, would have escaped observation. Such "relief" as that administered in some of the cases we refer to, was perhaps an adherence to the letter of the law—though we have strong doubts on the point—but it was a flagrant violation of its spirit; imagine a medical man unable to treat an urgent case of disease, without an order from the relieving officer, living perhaps ten miles off! By the time the order was procured, it was probably no longer needed; the sufferer was beyond all Poor-laws, and the blundering mismanagement connected with them. With smaller Unions, more numerous officers, and a more compact machinery, these abuses could not so readily occur; it is a step towards this desirable improvement which we now greet with considerable satisfaction.

An order of the Poor Law Commissioners, dated the 11th inst., declares the Kensington Union is after the 25th, to be dissolved; the parish of Kensington will, in future, have a Board of Guardians of its own. The Union consisted of Kensington, Paddington, Hammersmith and Fulham; it has been found inconvenient and unwieldy, and is now to be broken up into three Unions, each with a Board of eighteen Guardians, or the same number to each separately that had to manage the affairs of all of them together while they composed the Union. We hope to see the principle acted on here still more extensively applied. The smaller the Union and the more numerous the Guardians, the more intimate is the knowledge of local matters brought to bear in its management, while the facility of obtaining relief in urgent cases is increased. Many of the large and comparatively thinly peopled Unions of the country might be divided into smaller ones with advantage; and, now the process has begun, probably will be so.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO WINDSOR.—The Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by the Royal Family, and attended by their respective suites, arrived at Windsor Castle, from the Slough station, at four o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, in three of the Royal carriages and four, escorted by a detachment of the Royal Horse Guards, commanded by Lieutenant Bastard. The bells of the church of St. John rang merry peals during the afternoon, in honour of the return of her Majesty to Windsor. The journey from Paddington to Slough was performed in exactly thirty minutes. Her Majesty appeared to be in excellent health.

WINDSOR.—THURSDAY EVENING.—(From our own Correspondent.)—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, after visiting the Royal aviary, in the Home Park, this morning, drove her Majesty and the Princess Royal in a pony phaeton, in the Great Park. His Royal Highness afterwards rode out on horseback, attended by Major-General Sir Edward Bowater. This afternoon, immediately after luncheon, her Majesty, attended by the Viscountess Caning, Lady in Waiting, took an airing in a pony phaeton and pair, proceeding through the Long Walk, and returning to the Castle, along the King's Road, at four o'clock. Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey was in attendance upon the Queen on horseback. The Royal dinner circle, this evening, will include her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, and Lady Anna Maria Dawson, who arrived at Frogmore House yesterday afternoon, and resumed her duties as the Lady in Waiting on the Royal Duchess. Divine service will be performed to-morrow in the Queen's Private Chapel, before her Majesty and Prince Albert and the Members of the Royal Household, by the Hon. and Rev. Charles Leslie Courteney, the Queen's Domestic Chaplain. Capt. Meynell is performing the duties of Master of the Household until the arrival of Col. Bowles from Ireland, who is expected to enter upon his new appointment in about a fortnight.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE.—Wednesday next is the birthday of his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, who will then complete his twenty-sixth year.

PRINCE GEORGE OF CUMBERLAND.—A letter from Hanover, of the 9th, informs us that the last malady in the eyes of the Prince Royal of Hanover has been attended with a crisis which inspires the oculists with a hope that they may now perform an operation which may have for result his restoration to sight.

ALMA-DE.—These aristocratic réunions, it is said, will commence on the 9th of the ensuing month. The orchestra, similar to last season, will be under the direction of Tolbecque.

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE DUC DE BROGLIE.—Lord Brougham had the honour of entertaining the Duc de Broglie at dinner on Tuesday evening, at his mansion in Dover street. His Excellency the French Ambassador, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Ashburton, Lady Dufferin, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Luttrell, and Mr. and Mrs. Ord were among his lordship's guests on the occasion.

THE RIBBON OF ST. PATRICK.—The Earl of Clare is to have the vacant Ribbon of St. Patrick.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

THE MURDER AT HAMPSHIRE.—A few additional particulars have transpired respecting the murder of Mr. Delarue, which possess some interest. From the statement made by Inspector Gray, of the S division, it appears that on Friday week he received information that a young man, named Thibblewaite, whose father keeps a chandler's shop at Finchley, could give some important information about the murder, he (the inspector) instituted a most diligent inquiry, and after endeavouring, but without success, to meet with the young man alluded to, at length found out his uncle, who for some time past has kept a shop in Yorkshire Grey yard, Hampstead, adjacent to where the body of Delarue was taken. The uncle communicated to the inspector all that he had heard from his nephew, the latter of whom made the following statement:—"On the night of the murder I accompanied the constables towards the field with the stretcher, but I ran forward, and, on arriving at the spot where the body was lying, I saw a man in conversation with Baldoock, the officer. I said to the man, 'Is he dead?' and he replied, 'Oh, yes, he is quite dead; I have felt his hand, and he has no pulse.' As soon as the stretcher came up the body was removed, and I, with the constables, proceeded up the field. The young man I have spoken of went with us, and he requested that I would allow him to light his cigar, which I permitted him to do from a lamp of one of the constables, who had asked me to carry it for him. I returned the lamp to the officer, and, leaving the party, turned off to the right; the man went off in another direction, towards the Swiss Cottage." Thibblewaite describes the person to whom reference has been made by him, as being about twenty-three years of age, and wearing either a cloak or a cape; he is quite satisfied he should be able to recognise him if he were to see him again, as a strong light was thrown upon his features by the lamp, when he ignited therewith his cigar. An opportunity will be given to this individual to identify Hocker. A writer in a morning paper suggests that the line of defence which will probably be adopted by Hocker on his trial, for the murder of Delarue, seems pointed out by his conduct and by his anxiety to correct the evidence of the policeman who was left in charge of the body in the field whilst the stretcher was brought. He will, most probably, assert that whilst waiting by the body he and the policeman agreed to plunder it, and that that was the whole extent of his criminality. Many of the circumstances would bear out such a defence. First the great improbability that a murderer would revisit the spot so soon afterwards for no apparent object; secondly, the withholding by the policeman of the fact that any one had been with him in the field; and thirdly, the buttoned-up pockets of Delarue; as it would not be likely for the murderer to stop and button the pockets of the man he had killed, whose cries, continuing nearly two minutes, would most probably have been heard. Such a line of defence would also account for the blood on Hocker's clothes, and for the silence he observed on the subject. The presence of the three ill-looking men in different parts of Hampstead, on the day of the murder, who were last seen going towards the place, and have not since been heard of, would also afford some countenance to the statement that Delarue had been murdered by them, as originally supposed, and that, becoming alarmed, they had run away before plundering the body. The fact of the supposed murderous weapon having been discovered before the murder was committed, and the absence of a roof that the prisoner had possessed any other weapon calculated to inflict the wounds on the head of Delarue, are also in his favour, so far as negative evidence goes. He would, indeed, have some difficulty in explaining other, though minor, parts of the evidence against him; but the above line of defence would be supported by several of the circumstances that have been adduced against him. In consequence of the attention that has been drawn by the recent murder at Hampstead to the gloomy path by the side of Bellsizes-park, leading to the Haverstock field, it is intended to adopt measures for the removal of the high close wooden fence, which was erected within the last six years by Mr. Wright, the late banker. The path is enclosed between the black wooden fence, seven feet high, on one side, and an old brick wall still higher on the other; it is overhung by trees which obstruct the light, and make the pathway disagreeable as well as gloomy. Since the erection of this high and close fence the path has been less frequented, and the enclosure is the more objectionable, from the circumstance that it was formerly one of the pleasantest parts of the field walks to Hampstead.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT BLACKWALL.—On Monday the adjourned inquest on the bodies of the four men, Grimes, Chapman, Wright, and Smith, who were killed by the explosion of the steam-boiler on the premises of Messrs. Samuda, brothers, at Blackwall, was resumed at the Town-hall, Poplar. The evidence given on the last occasion was read over. It incriminated Mr. Lowe, the foreman and manager of the works in Messrs. Samuda's factory. An engineer, named Burnard, in their employ, swore that the safety valve was fixed by Mr. Lowe's orders, and its action prevented, and that a few minutes afterwards the awful explosion, which caused so much loss of life and destruction of property, took place. Mr. Farey and Mr. Bell, two scientific gentlemen, who were examined on the last day the Coroner and jury met, were of opinion the boiler exploded from the intense pressure of steam, caused by the fixing of the valve. Mr. Ballantine, the barrister, who again attended on the part of Mr. Samuda, the surviving partner of the firm, stated that the person Lowe had borne a very first-rate character as a careful, attentive man, up to the time of this accident. John Barnes, of Wellington-street, Strand, C.E., said—Mr. Lowe must have seen the weakness of the boiler. I examined the safety valve, and think in many respects the boiler was injudiciously constructed. The principal point I complain of is the complexity of the lever, which tended materially to increase the chances of accidents. But more particularly I complain that the lever for lifting the valve is not constructed as is usual in London, as it allows the valve being lifted, but is so constructed that no action of the lever can hold it down. The valve is self-acting as far as the escape of steam is concerned, but no action upon it can keep it down. I am of opinion, however, that if the valve had fair play the accident would not have happened; and I therefore think that it must have been fastened down. The effect of the piece of wood with the nail in it would be to fasten down the valve. After several witnesses had been examined at great length, the Coroner said he should not put Mr. Lowe in the witness box, but if he chose to make a make a voluntary statement he might. Mr. Lowe: I do not believe that there were two shovelfuls of fire on during the whole morning. I have called no witnesses after hearing the statement made by Mr. Farey, by Mr. Bell, and by Mr. Barnes. He thought these gentlemen were mistaken in their conclusions. He himself had been an engineer for 25 years. He had never had an accident before, and he had never heard of a boiler bursting from a pressure of steam under similar circumstances. After some discussion, the inquest was adjourned to Thursday. The inquiry was terminated on Thursday in the Town-hall, Poplar. Another victim is added to the number of dead which has attended this dreadful accident, by the decease of William Neale, who died on Wednesday night on board the Dreadnought Hospital. The jury having been re-sworn, went to the dead-house to view the body, after which they proceeded to the London Hospital to take the evidence of Thomas Whitcombe, who was unable to leave his bed. This done, they returned to the Town-hall, Poplar, where the jury, after a consultation of nearly three-quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of manslaughter against Lowe. The foreman also stated on the part of the jury,

that it was with great regret they saw the insufficiency of the machinery in general on Mr. Samuda's works.

THE CONDEMNED CONVICT, TAPPING.—Two petitions have been forwarded to Sir James Graham, praying that her Majesty will be pleased to spare the life of this wretched culprit, now lying in Newgate, awaiting the extreme sentence of the law for the murder of Emma Whiter, at Bethnal-green. One has emanated from a few private individuals, well known for their humane efforts; the other is from the relatives of the unhappy man, who do not pray for a remission of the sentence on the ground of the culprit's innocence of the dreadful crime for which he is doomed to suffer, but in order to spare the feelings of the family, which at present is in a very destitute state. That these petitions will be successful there is not the least hope held out. The conduct of the wretched man since his condemnation has been of a character befitting the awful change which he is about to undergo, and he has continued to pay the most devout attention to the religious endeavours of the Rev. Mr. Davis, the chaplain of Newgate. On being made acquainted that his relatives were exerting themselves by petitioning the Queen for a commutation of his sentence, but that he could not hope for the prayer being successful, he remarked, "That as far as regarded his choice, he would sooner suffer death than be transported for life; for," continued he, "if I am hung, they will know the end of me, and where my remains lie, but if I am sent out of the country, I shall be subjected to the greatest torture, and perish unregretted." Though he has expressed himself in a very favourable manner as to the conduct of the judge, jury, witnesses, &c., on his trial, yet he has not confessed to his guilt.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.—On Tuesday, Mr. Higgs held an inquest at St. James's Workhouse, Poland-street, on the body of George Marshall, aged forty-six, of No. 11, Upper Grosvenor-street. The deceased on Sunday last was proceeding along Regent street, in company with his wife, when he fell down on to the pavement. He was carried to a neighbouring surgery, when it was found that life was extinct. Verdict—"Natural death, by the visitation of God."

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—On Sunday morning a child, eleven months old, the daughter of a labouring man named Balls, living on the Platt, Putney, was scalded in the following shocking manner:—The mother had taken a pot of boiling water off the fire and set it upon the hearth, whilst she left the room for a moment, during which time the child crawled towards the pot, and, before the mother's return, fell headlong into the boiling water. The poor infant was extricated almost immediately, but it was so dreadfully scalded, that the medical gentleman who was called in declared its recovery hopeless. After enduring the most dreadful agony, the infant expired on Monday night.

SUICIDE BY A LADY.—On Saturday evening Mr. Wakley held an inquest in the Marylebone workhouse, on the body of Miss Eliza Chace, aged thirty-seven, a lady who lived at 21, High-street, Camden Town. The deceased, who was in independent circumstances, left her residence at five o'clock on the previous Thursday, having ordered her servant to keep up her fire. She proceeded to the suspension bridge over the ornamental water, Regent's Park. Having deposited her bonnet, cloak, reticule, and bag, on the bridge, she leapt over it into the water. The deceased's brother stated that about thirteen years ago she had been in a private lunatic asylum, and that she was always eccentric in her habits. Verdict—"Insanity."

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Wednesday Mr. Wakley held an inquest at the Prince Regent, Seymour-street, Edgware-road, on the body of Anne Grubb, aged sixty-nine. The body lay in a miserable garret of the house No. 14, Wells-street, Seymour place, and had nothing on but the wretched remains of garments. It appeared that the deceased's husband had formerly been in the navy, and was now an inmate in Greenwich Hospital. The deceased had a pension of £3 10s. per annum allowed her by the Trinity-house, and that, with the sum of 1s. 6d. and a loaf of bread per week from the parish of St. John's, Horsleydown, constituted the entire means of her subsistence. The deceased had complained very much of her condition since the setting in of the recent cold weather, and was last seen alive on the previous Thursday evening by her landlord. On the following morning, as she was not seen about as usual, the landlord became alarmed, and the room-door having been forced, the body of the unfortunate woman was found in the position above described. After a protracted inquiry the jury returned a verdict—"That the deceased had died from the want of the common necessities of life."

STRANGE SUICIDE BY A YOUNG WOMAN.—A jury assembled on Tuesday morning before Mr. C. J. Carter, at the Red Lion Tavern, Woolwich, to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a young woman named Esther Peters, who was found suspended, on Sunday forenoon, from the rails of the bed in which she had slept during the previous night. From the evidence of her father (who resides at Chislehurst, and is a labourer), he had some words with his daughter, but not of a very angry or serious kind, on the previous Tuesday, in consequence of her remaining out too long. On the following day she left her home and came to Woolwich, where she had at one period been in service. On Wednesday and Thursday nights she slept at the King's Arms, and said she had come to Woolwich to endeavour to obtain a situation. On Saturday evening she applied for a bed at the Red Lion, and next morning, Mrs. Lacy, the landlady of the house, told her servants to go and tell her to get up; when they did so, about half-past eleven o'clock, the door was fixed from the inside, and they received no answer to their knockings. When Mr. Lacy came home from church, a ladder was procured, and on the waiter going up he saw her hanging to the rails of the bed. She had taken off the hem of her flannel petticoat and attached it firmly by the two ends, forming a swing-like appearance, into which she had put her head, and turning her body round, had thrown herself off the bed. The jury returned a verdict—"That she committed self destruction by hanging herself, while labouring under temporary derangement."

FIRE IN BERMONDSEY-STREET, SOUTHWARK.—The papers of Wednesday contained an account of a fire on the premises of Mr. Oppenness, No. 217, in the above street. It was headed—"Dreadful Fire. Supposed Loss of Life;" and the writer proceeded to express his regret that "there was too much ground to conclude that the fire was attended with fatal results to no fewer than from six to nine human beings." On Thursday, however, the reporter had the happiness of stating that "no lives were lost." For this statement he had much better ground than for his conclusion of the preceding day, the proprietor "having come to the spot and informed the reporter that he and all his family were safe, as they had not been on the premises at the time of the fire." Nevertheless, when the reporter left on the Tuesday night, the "firemen were searching the ruins to see whether they could find any of the missing persons," and in the morning the neighbourhood had been "thrown into a state of excitement." What is termed the official account of this "dreadful fire and supposed loss of life" is as follows:—No. 217, Bermondsey-street, Mr. L. Oppenness, cabinet maker and valuer, building destroyed, stock-in-trade and furniture burned; insured in the Sun for the stock-in-trade; building insured in the Guardian; cause of fire very doubtful. No. 216, Mr. Benjamin, clothier and salesman; the second and third floor stairs and side front severely damaged by fire; rest of building and contents injured by water and removal.

THE MURDER AT SALT HILL.

The execution of John Tawell, for the murder of Sarah Hart, is expected to take place in front of the County Hall, at Aylesbury, on the morning of Friday, the 28th inst.

The whole of the property possessed by the prisoner was assigned over to trustees for the benefit of his unfortunate wife, for some time previously to the trial; but without any provision having been made for the two children (a boy and a girl), borne to him by the murdered woman, and who are now of the ages of four and five years, the boy, an intelligent little fellow, being the eldest. We hear, however, that Mrs. Tawell kindly intends to contribute something for their future support.

The expenses of the prosecution amount to nearly £400. The expenses incurred by the prisoner for his defence, including his outlay from the period of his apprehension on the 2d of January, are stated to amount to upwards of £700.

Two female members of the Society of Friends, of highly respectable connections, arrived at Aylesbury, from Devonshire, on the night of his conviction. The culprit having been locked up in his cell before they reached the prison, they called upon him early the next morning, and had a lengthened interview with him in the condemned cell.

The miserable culprit (who has two men constantly watching him by night and day) maintains the same taciturnity which he evinced from the first moment of his apprehension. His appetite has greatly failed him; he is now, however, restricted to the prison allowance, and is attired in the prison dress.

As yet no kind of confession is known to have been made by the culprit. On Saturday he became exceedingly indisposed. Whether despair for a time had seized him, or his prolonged state of uncertainty and subsequent trial had overcome his natural coolness—whether his mind or body was exhausted, the one overtaken by remorse, or the other by sudden illness—it is difficult to say. He soon rallied, and upon recovering himself requested to have an interview with the chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Cox. That gentleman was immediately in attendance, and remained for a considerable time with the prisoner.

On Sunday he seemed to have improved in health and mind, maintaining his accustomed air of tranquillity or indifference. He did not attend divine service in the chapel, but much of his time is said to have been passed in mental prayer—the devotion peculiar to the society to which he once belonged.

Since the murder of Lord William Russell by his valet, Courvoisier, in 1840, no event of a similar kind has produced so deep a feeling in the public mind as the "Salt Hill murder." The early history of the convict, and the more recent events of his life, throw around the affair an air of romance. Transported upwards of a quarter of a century since for having a forged Bank of England note in his possession, he thus escaped the scaffold for a series of forgeries upon a local bank; the remarkable feature in that extraordinary incident of his life being, that, though the Bank of England note found in his possession when taken into custody on the more serious charge, was a forged one, yet he was guiltless of knowing it to be forged. It was, however, employed as the mode of extricating him from the consequences of the capital offence, for which as the law then stood, and the almost invariable execution of its sentence upon all who were brought within its condemnation, he would doubtless have been hanged. Tawell was, therefore, only too glad to plead guilty to a charge which involved transportation, to escape the gallows.

In the land of his banishment his good conduct attracted the favourable notice of the authorities, and eventually obtained from them a ticket of leave, enabling him to pursue any avocation he pleased for his own benefit, and finally emancipation. He had some knowledge of chemistry, and opened a shop as a chemist and druggist in the town of Sydney, combining with the sale of drugs advice as to the mode of using them. His trade increased; and, having "made some money," he embarked it in a series of joint-stock trading speculations of a more extensive description, which also succeeded beyond his hopes. He subsequently purchased some shares in a whaler, and speculated in oil, in all which success crowned his exertions. After residing in Sydney about 15 years, John Tawell left the colony—which he entered as an outcast—a wealthy man. He returned home and to the neighbourhood in which he resided previous to his expatriation. His original offences against society, if not wholly forgotten, were well nigh obliterated from the recollection of those who were acquainted with his early history. Those who were young at the time of his departure from England, saw in John Tawell an intelligent, active, and prosperous man; and knowing nothing which ought to deprive him of their respect, they received him to their circles, and co-operated with him in those benevolent exertions to which he was willing to contribute from his purse, and to aid by his personal exertions. One feature in his character at this season is remarkable; and it seems to have been the clue to, and the ruling desire of his life. Before the forgery on the Uxbridge bank was discovered, Tawell was a member of the Society of Friends. He was, as a necessary consequence of his detection as a forger, expelled from that respectable and strictly moral community. Since his return to England, his efforts to obtain a restoration to the Society have been incessant. He subscribed to their schools, and to those benevolent objects in which the members of that sect are known to take a peculiar interest. He dressed in their distinctive garb; attended regularly their meetings for worship; and in every external circumstance sought to be considered as identified with their body. With the characteristic caution of the members of that far-seeing sect, John Tawell was not permitted to be more than an outward-count worshipper.

By his first wife the wretched man had two sons, both of whom are now dead. The eldest, who was married, practised as a surgeon in London, and after his death his widow was chiefly supported by the charity of Tawell; but it is currently reported that lately he has not been so liberal in his allowance, assigning the same reason as it is supposed he did to the unfortunate victim of his cruelty, Sarah Hart—namely, the embarrassed state of his affairs in Australia.

On the death of Tawell's first wife, he took another decided step to evince his ardent desire to be yet more closely associated with the Society of Friends. He had been introduced to a lady, a member of that community, by whom the mental endowments and moral qualities which constitute the excellences of the female character were possessed in a somewhat extraordinary degree. Mrs. Cutforth was then a widow, having a daughter by her deceased husband of about seven years of age. Mr. Cutforth had been extensively engaged in trade, and was for a considerable time successful. The failure of several firms led eventually to his ruin; and although no imputation rested on his integrity, and no reproach was cast on his management, his health and spirits had sustained a shock from which they never recovered, and he gradually sank into illness, which terminated in death. His widow, aided by friends who knew her in prosperity, and respected her in adversity, opened a school in Northampton-square, St. John-street, for the education of a few young ladies, chiefly members of Quaker families. The success which attended Mrs. Cutforth's exertions for the respectable maintenance of herself and daughter, induced her to enter upon a larger establishment at Berkhamstead, which she was conducting with advantage when Tawell selected her as the object of his attentions, and eventually, against the advice and remonstrances of her best and most judicious friends, obtained her for his wife. They were married at the registrar's office, Berkhamstead, in February, 1841, as the Friends refused to grant permission for the marriage to be celebrated in their meeting-house; and the contracting parties not choosing, for obvious reasons, to have recourse to any other religious body. The immediate consequence of Mrs. Cutforth's marriage to Tawell was, as usual in such cases, a "disowning" of her by a formal act of the "quarterly meeting" of "Friends," the rules of that body not tolerating a union which is not first sanctioned by its members. Although excommunicated, the lady (now Mrs. Tawell) continued to attend meetings, and visited, and was visited in return, by her former friends. The school was given up. Tawell's income was sufficient to maintain an establishment of respectability. They lived in considerable comfort, and in some style. He was active in the parish as a participator in its public business, and as a promoter of objects of benevolence.

All this time, while Tawell was endeavouring to earn back for himself reputation and respect, there was a deeply-seated consciousness that he was in hourly danger of being exposed as a hypocrite and deceiver. During his first wife's illness, which terminated in her death, Sarah Hart, a young woman of some attractions, had been her nurse. This was the poor creature whom Tawell murdered. An allowance of £1 a week seems to have been paid for her maintenance by Tawell. At length, wearied with the charge, or more probably prompted by fears of the effect upon his domestic peace and social position, should a discovery be made of his connection with this woman, he planned and perpetrated her murder. This was detected in a manner so surprising, brought home to him by a body of circumstantial evidence so complete, as to leave no doubt of his guilt, the atrocity of which removes all sympathy for his fate.

A letter from Aylesbury, dated Tuesday, mentions that John Tawell continues in the same state of resignation or obduracy which has marked his conduct throughout. It being impossible to regard him as an innocent man, his behaviour does not operate in his favour; yet the lowness of spirits which evidently oppresses him is so great, and his general bearing is so becoming, that some degree of sympathy is felt for him, and hopes are entertained that he will eventually make confession of the crime for which he is about to forfeit his life.

On Monday he was visited by his wife, his step-daughter, Miss Cutforth, and his brother, Mr. William Tawell, who is said to be a draper in London. Mrs. Tawell had not seen her husband since Sunday week last. This meeting was thought likely to be a most painful one, and the prisoner had been heard to declare that he dreaded it more than death itself. It lasted for near two hours, after which they expressed themselves astonished at the manner in which it had been sustained. They evinced great fondness for one another, and Mrs. Tawell, who mentions him in terms of great affection, does not hesitate to express her firm conviction of her husband's innocence. Her daughter is of a similar opinion. Up to the time of the trial Mrs. Tawell spoke hopefully and cheerfully, and at times confidently of her husband's acquittal. Tawell likewise made remarks, from which it appears that he felt certain of escape. After the meeting in question, Mrs. Tawell said she felt more reconciled to the fate of her husband, but his brother was in a state of distraction at the doom which has overtaken one so closely related to him. All alike speak of his kindness as a parent, his affection as a husband, his amiability as a friend, and his constant benevolence and unbounded charity. It is not generally known that he has a child—a boy, 18 months old, by his present wife.

The condemned cell is a long room, called a "day room," about twenty feet by ten. Along one side are five doors, opening into five cells; in one of these he sleeps, but the door is never locked. He has a fire and candle. He writes incessantly—probably answers to the numerous letters which he receives. Much of his time is spent in prayer, particularly at night.

A convict of the gaol remains with Tawell at his request throughout the day, as a sort of attendant, and to this man he is particularly communicative. He received the visiting magistrates on Wednesday with great composure, and expressed his thankfulness for the consideration shown to him. It was intimated that nobody would be allowed to visit him but those whom he expressed a wish to see, upon which he observed that he desired to see nobody but his wife, and he looked forward to another interview with her. One of the magistrates suggested to him the propriety of foregoing such a scene, and sparing the feelings of his wife in particular, of whom he had so lately taken leave. He, however, persisted in the wish, and hope of again seeing her, meekly alluding to the affectionate terms upon which they lived together.

It is remarkable that the culprit has never once complained of the sentence which was passed upon him. When the hope of escape (which had been very great within him) was suddenly crushed, he observed that "The judge was a just judge, but a stern one." He has once remarked, with remote reference to his sentence, "That he could conscientiously acquit himself of cruelty or treachery to anybody." But he rarely, if ever, adverts to his crime.

He continues to receive numerous letters from all quarters of the country. His time is divided between writing and praying; and he occasionally sees the chaplain, Mr. Cox, but no revelation has yet been made by Tawell. Mrs. Tawell is known to have been aware of the existence of such a person as Sarah Hart, and even of Tawell's having children by her; but she was utterly unconscious of his visiting her, and attributes his last visit to purely humane motives.

A petition to Sir James Graham has been set on foot in the town of Aylesbury, praying that Tawell's sentence of death may be commuted to transportation for life. This petition is grounded upon an objection to the punishment of death, and the prayer is set forth in behalf of all who live under such a sentence. The petition is signed by a few tradesmen of the town, nearly all of whom are dissenters.

CONDUCT OF HOCKER IN NEWGATE.—Since his committal to Newgate, Hocker has manifested the same indifference which he exhibited before the coroner and at the police court. During the day he takes exercise with the other prisoners, in the yard attached to the wing in which he is confined, and enters freely into conversation with them. A great portion of his time, however, is devoted to reading and writing. He regularly attends the chapel, and pays the greatest deference to the rules and regulations of the prison. The cell in which he is confined is immediately above that of the unfortunate Tapping, on the north-west side of the prison. Since his incarceration he has been visited by his father and mother. To the latter he spoke of his innocence of the crime imputed to him, and said that he had no doubt about proving himself not guilty on his trial. The trial, it is expected, will take place on the 11th of April, the judges on the rota being those who are now on the Home Circuit.

POSTSCRIPT.

NEW PROJECTED RAILWAYS.

(From the *Gazette* of last Evening.)

Railway Department, Board of Trade, Whitehall, March 21, 1845.

Notice is hereby given, that the Board constituted by the Minute of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, for the transaction of railway business, having had under consideration the undermentioned railway schemes, have determined on reporting to Parliament in FAVOUR of the Aberdare; Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings—Keymer Branch; Cocker-mouth and Workington; Dunstable, London and Birmingham; Erewash Valley; Manchester, Sheffield, and Midland Junction; Newark and Sheffield; North Wales Mineral Railway—Extension; Preston and Wyre—Lytham and Blackpool Branches; Shrewsbury, Oswestry, and Chester; Sunderland, Durham and Auckland; Wear Valley; and recommending the POSTPONEMENT until a future period of the Ely and Bedford; Launceston and Tavistock; South Devon and Tavistock.

DALHOUSIE. C. W. PASLEY. G. R. POTTER. D. O'BRIEN. S. LAING.

CABINET COUNCIL.—A Cabinet Council was held on Thursday afternoon at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Wharnclyffe, the Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Earl of Haddington, Earl of Ripon, Lord Granville Somerset, the Earl of Lincoln, and the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert. The council sat two hours.

ARTISTS' BENEVOLENT FUND.—The annual meeting of the subscribers to the above fund was held on Thursday at the Freemason's Tavern, B. B. Cabell, Esq., in the chair. From the report of the council, it appeared that the Institution continued to receive the support of her Majesty, and that his Royal Highness Prince Albert had presented a donation of fifty guineas. During the year 34 females, the widows of artists, had received the sum of £50, and 27 orphans, £5 each. The total receipts, including the balance remaining from last year, amounted to £1473; and the expenditure, of which £200 had been invested, left a balance with the treasurer of £90. The funded capital now amounted to £19,000. After the adoption of the report, Sir J. E. Swinburne, Bart., F.R.S., was appointed president; and B. B. Cabell, Esq., F.R.S.; John Curteis, Esq.; G. Dodd, Esq., M.P.; James Dorington, Esq.; Colonel Sir William Herries, C.B.H.; P. Legh, Esq.; the Rev. J. W. Mackie, F.R.S.; J. Noble, Esq., F.S.A.; J. P. Poyer, Esq.; and R. H. Solly, Esq., F.R.S., members of the committee.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR DANIELL.—On Thursday morning the remains of the much-lamented Professor Daniell, of King's College, were removed from the deceased's residence at Norwood, for interment in the family vault beneath Norwood Church. The funeral, at the special request of the deceased's relatives, was strictly private.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS.—Yesterday morning the Brighton and South-Eastern Railway terminus at London-bridge was literally besieged by the holiday folk, the directors having announced their intention of running at half fares. The first trains took to Brighton nearly 2000 persons, and to Dover about 900. The Greenwich Railway also took great numbers down the first thing in the morning, and at 12 o'clock nearly 1000 people were waiting for the starting of the trains at one o'clock. The Greenwich steamers were exceedingly crowded, owing to the fineness of the weather.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT CHELSEA.—On Wednesday evening, Mary Ann Murray, a servant in the establishment of Mr. Blencoe, 14, Whitehead's-grove, Chelsea, entered the shop of Mr. Saunders, and desired to be shown some articles of haberdashery. Shortly afterwards she was observed to take a roll of ribbon from a box, and secrete it about her person, and as she was preparing to leave the shop the proprietor desired her to walk to the other end of the premises whilst he sent for a policeman. The female did so; but on a sudden rushed down stairs, throwing the roll of ribbon away in her progress, and suddenly seizing a table-knife from the dresser, cut her throat in the most frightful manner. Dr. Warner, of Putney, and Mr. Neale, of Sloane-street, immediately attended her, but life was extinct. The unfortunate young woman has been for upwards of three years in Mr. Blencoe's service, and has borne an irreproachable character.

FRATRICIDE.—At the assizes at Stafford, John Brough, a farmer, has been found guilty of the wilful murder of his brother, Thomas Brough, at Bid-dulph, on the 3rd of January last. It appeared that the deceased, a person of saving habits, but of passionate temper towards his relatives, resided at High Bent, where he had acquired several small estates, one of which was occupied by his mother and her second son, the prisoner. A year's rent, amounting to £26, was due from his mother for these premises, to recover which debt a distress was put in on the 3rd of January, when two boxes of wearing apparel belonging to the prisoner and another brother, James Brough, were seized, and carried away to the residence of the deceased by his bailiff, in spite of the tears and entreaties of the mother for time and forbearance. The two brothers quitted their mother's presence together, after the removal of the boxes, and Thomas was killed, according to the statement of the prisoner, by a blow on the back of the head with a stone hammer, at the distance of 120 yards from the house, where the marks of blood were discovered by several witnesses. The prisoner communicated the fatal consequences of the blow to his brother James, who resided with a farmer at four miles from the place of the murder, and from whom he requested assistance in concealing the body. James Brough refused to comply with this request, and the corpse was found on the Saturday morning in a deep pit about three quarters of a mile from the residence of the prisoner.—Mr. Baron Platt sentenced the prisoner to death, admonishing him to entertain no hope of mercy.

MURDER AND SUICIDE AT MANCHESTER.—A distressing case of murder and suicide took place on Tuesday, in the neighbourhood of Oldham road, Manchester. About half-past four o'clock in the afternoon a neighbour called at the house of the deceased, whose husband is a respectable working-man, named John Fairhurst, and finding the door locked, she peeped through the keyhole and saw Mrs. Fairhurst standing in the middle of the floor with the child in her arms, and a long piece of rope. She opened the door, and then threw the rope into the cupboard. After some conversation the neighbour left her, and in about half an hour afterwards a person who had occasion to call at the house, opened the door and saw Mrs. Fairhurst hanging by a piece of rope attached to a nail which had been driven over the staircase. An alarm was instantly made; she was cut down and carried up stairs, and upon the parties getting into the bed-room the infant daughter of the deceased was seen hanging from the tester rail of the bed. The infant was quite dead, although warm. No cause can be assigned for this shocking act, but it is thought that the circumstance of the husband having threatened to put the child out to nurse had preyed upon the mind of the mother, who, it appears, determined upon putting it to death, and then terminating her own existence. At the inquest the jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

FIRE AT LIVERPOOL.—On Thursday evening, the Apothecary Company's Warehouse, situate in the rear of the Hall, in Back Colquhite-street, where they carried on the manufacture of several of their drugs, caught fire, and was, in the course of half an hour, one mass of flame from top to bottom. The fire first made its appearance on the third floor, but how it originated is, from the confusion that prevailed, mere conjecture. Happily, the building stood almost alone, but was so closely surrounded by other property, that it required the utmost exertions of the police force to confine the fire to its immediate locality. An immense quantity of water was thrown upon the back of the hall (one of the noblest and most costly buildings in the town), in order to prevent ignition, with excellent effect, although the flames opposite raged in its immediate vicinity. Towards six o'clock the fire began gradually to be subdued, and at the moment of writing (six p.m.) we think no further alarm need be apprehended. The warehouse will, of course, be a total ruin, together with its valuable contents, comprising the machinery used for grinding drugs, drysaltary articles of every description, oils, turpentine, &c., which loss we understand will not be covered under £15,000 to £20,000, upon which little or no insurance has been effected, from the nature of the premises and the works carried on.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—Our latest accounts from Paris state that the proposition of M. Duvergier de Hauranne, to abolish voting by ballot in the Chamber of Deputies, was carried. The vote will, therefore, in future, be by division, unless twenty members of the Chamber should desire it to be taken by ballot. This result, although not exactly to be considered as a defeat of the Ministry, is, nevertheless, somewhat embarrassing, and appears to indicate their weakness in the Chamber.

On the appeal of the Attorney-General and of the accused against the judgment of the Court of Correctional Police, the persons lately tried for cheating at cards in Paris have been brought before the Cour Royale. The proceedings lasted two days, when the Court sentenced Walker, Peyronnet, Lambert, Fraser, and Drummond Baring (who was not in custody), respectively to two years' imprisonment, and Ogleby and Emma Kaye to a similar punishment for one year.

A letter from Paris, dated Wednesday, gives the following dreary account of the annual *fête* of Longchamps:—"This is the first day of our celebrated *fête* of Longchamps, at which the public display of the Spring fashions is made by a promenade in the Champs Elysées. In the memory of the oldest Parisian, to use the hackneyed phrase, there has never been such a Longchamps. The thermometer in the morning was below freezing point, and the large heaps of snow shovelled up after the last fall are lying at the sides of the streets frozen into a solid mass. You may suppose, therefore, that the promenade of this day was not a very gay one."

BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet *Petrel*, Lieut. Cheser, has arrived from the Brazils, after a tedious voyage of upwards of two months, having sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 16th January. From the Brazils nothing of general interest has been communicated here as having transpired since the dates furnished by a recent mercantile arrival from thence. From the River Plate we have had later dates from Buenos Ayres, those now furnished being only to Dec. 11; but letters from Monte Video, of Dec. 24, state that some difference had existed between the Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires and the Monte Video Government, which obliged this official to repair on board a Brazilian man-of-war, but the matter was looked on as of little importance at Rio. Exchange at Rio, 24½ pence to 25. It appeared pretty clear that the Imperial Government had fully resolved on not renewing the commercial treaty with Great Britain.

ABDU-L-MEDJID—SULTAN
OF TURKEY.

The last intelligence from Constantinople brings a copy of the document, which the Turkish Government has addressed to the Sultan, in answer to his instructions, or rather commands, to undertake and carry through a reform of the Administration. To some extent, Abdul Medjid seems to have inherited the love of changes of his father, Mahmoud. But reforms in Turkey seldom prosper; and the endeavour to assimilate the administration of public affairs to the forms that prevail in Europe, will be as futile as the attempts made by the late Sultan to compel the Moslems to abandon their "loose habits," and array themselves in those abominations of the Franks—pantalons and hats. It is the ordinary mistake of a half-civilised mind to think that forcing a resemblance in outward things, produces an identity of skill and power with the models that are imitated. Mahmoud, the late Sultan, proscribed robes and turbans, ordered his subjects to let their hair grow and not shave their heads—and his soldiers and personal attendants obeyed him. One edict commanded the Turks to carry umbrellas if it rained; another ordered that no Turk should keep pipes in his house for his visitors, but that every man should bring his own. The master of the house was also forbidden to give his guests anything but one cup of coffee! But all these edicts were useless; Mahmoud was no Peter the Great. The Turks, as a people, are worn out, and such external changes merely destroy the traditional forms of old custom and usage, without supplying the new vigour or energy that can alone raise a people to national greatness. The political changes of Abdul Medjid being conceived in the same spirit, will have much the same effect as his father's social reforms; they will prove nullities.

The present Sultan was born on the 20th of April, 1823, and was but sixteen years of age when called to succeed his father, whose death was announced on the 1st of July, 1839, though it is supposed it occurred some days before. The ceremony of installation was performed on the 11th, when he was girded with the sabre of Osman (Takleidi-Seif) with all the ancient formalities. So much has been written on the "Eastern question," that the affairs of Turkey for the last six years are familiar to all, or rather the squabbles of politicians about them, for the "integrity of the Turkish Empire" is preserved far less by the strength of its population, or the extent of its resources, than by the inability of the great European powers to agree among themselves as to which of them shall be allowed to take the lion's share of it as a prey.

Many of the old Turkish officials see the weakness of the empire;



THE SULTAN ABDO-L-MEJID I.

and one of them, to whom an European was conversing on the subject, with the true Oriental spirit of fatalism summed up all by a verse from the Koran—"No people can defer its fall, nor escape therefrom; every nation hath its appointed end: Allah alone is eternal." How far all this troubles the young Sultan is uncertain, for he is little more than an instrument in the hands of a host of foreign diplomatists. He is understood to be of weak health. In person he is slight, but his countenance is said to be one of much intelligence. Though so young, he has a numerous family, which is still increasing; for scarcely a month passes without the guns announcing an addition to it from some lady of the harem.

RONDOLET.

Go not yet, go not yet, love!
The sun's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond ones be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r.

Silence and shadow are 'round us—
No!—the pale Moon, she hath
found us!
But thou'rt not her Shepherd—
No rival am I,
I'd not give thee up
For the choice of fair Di'!

So—not yet—go not yet, love!
The sun's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond one be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r!

There's a joy in this time
Worth all the gay prime
Of the sunniest glare of the day—
Souls never commune
In such exquisite tune
As they can during twilight's
delay!

So—not yet—go not yet, love!
The sun's not half set, love!
Not yet, love! not yet, love!
It is just the hour
For hearts to forget, love!
The world and its fret, love!
And fond ones be met, love!
Within some sweet bow'r!—W

ENDOWMENT OF MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—On Tuesday a meeting was held in Exeter Hall, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., in the chair, to petition against the proposed endowment of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The speakers were, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel; the Rev. Charles Prest, a Wesleyan clergyman; the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth; Sir E. C. Wilmot Smith; the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, jun., of the Free Church of Scotland; and the Rev. Jesse Curling. Resolutions and a petition against the endowment were adopted, and thanks voted to the chairman. The police were frequently called to quell the opposition raised against the opinions expressed by the speakers respecting the tenets of the Roman Catholics.

THE DEBATE OF THE WEEK.

MR. AGLIONBY, M.P.

The transactions between the New Zealand Company and the Colonial Office, were brought under the notice of the House of Commons, some days since, by Mr. Somes, the member for Dartmouth. The discussion that ensued, upon his motion for the production of the papers connected with the subject, was by no means favourable to the Colonial Government in general, or Lord Stanley in particular. The motion was seconded by Mr. Aglionby, who may be said to have led the attack, as Mr. Somes merely moved for the papers, without making any observations whatever. The defence of the Colonial Department was, of course, undertaken by Mr. G. W. Hope, the Under Secretary; but whether the case entrusted to him was of itself weak, or the number and ability of his opponents too strong, certain it is that a

rendering it practically null and void, by means of certain other secret instructions to the Governor of the colony of New Zealand, the selected agent of the Colonial Office, which he could only carry out by setting aside the first understanding. This was the "cause" by which came the "effect defective" of the failure of the attempt to colonise New Zealand; it has been the direful spring "of woes unnumbered," and of quarrels which, though there will be no Homer to sing, have been recorded in the prose of a formidable Blue Book, surpassing in bulk any dozen epics that might be selected from the days of Homer downwards. The case is one that comes entirely within the application of the old proverb showing how invariably the disputes of rulers injure most those who have the least to do with them. *Delirant reges*—the Company and the Colonial Office have been fighting strenuously; *plectuntur achiui*, the settlers have been ruined. But the storm that broke first over them, has now forced its way into the House of Commons, with such effect there as to make Lord Stanley feel rather uncomfortable even in the dignified retirement of the House of Lords. The debate of last week gave him such uneasiness, both personally and officially, that during the present week the Government itself has thought it necessary to vindicate the course it took, and on Tuesday evening opened the question again, by moving for certain papers and documents connected with the transaction; and on those papers we presume the justification of Lord Stanley is to rest; but the final discussion will not take place till after the recess.

The two discussions already taken, have given more than usual prominence to the names of the two gentlemen whose portraits we this week present to the reader; Mr. Aglionby, as one of the leaders of the attack on behalf of the New Zealand Company, and Mr. G. W. Hope, the Under-Secretary of the Colonies, who, of course, had to make a defence for his principal—the first task of anything like difficulty he has had to encounter since his accession to his present office, one of no slight importance and responsibility now that the head of the department is no longer a member of the lower house.

Mr. Henry Aglionby is member for Cockerham, for which borough he has sat since the year 1832. He is the son of the Rev. Samuel Bateman, of Newbiggen Hall, Cumberland, the name of Aglionby having been assumed by him according to the provisions of the will of an aunt. He is a barrister of the Northern Circuit, and practised for some years at the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire sessions. His political opinions are those of the extreme section of the Liberals, are in fact those once designated Radical, since there are recorded declarations on his part in favour of Triennial Parliaments, Vote by Ballot, and against the policy of Bishops holding seats in the House of Peers; he prefers direct to indirect taxation, and since the accession of the present Ministry to power he has had the opportunity, on this point at least, of giving his support to the Conservative Premier. He is not one of what may be called the set orators of the House, but when he does speak, he exhibits great fluency of language, and in this New Zealand discussion he appeared to have a perfect acquaintance with the facts of the case. He speaks rapidly, and more in the tone of conversation than declamation. He is an active and useful member, and is frequently placed on committees: attention to this part of the business of the House is by no means a general quality, and those who do possess the industry and application it requires deserve to have due credit for it. In person he is squarely built, not above the middle size, and of somewhat florid complexion. He was born in 1790, and is, therefore, fifty-five years of age.

MR. G. W. HOPE, M.P.

A good defence of official conduct against those who impugn it, is as creditable to a Minister as a skilful retreat to a General. Both have to be accomplished under considerable difficulty, as an opponent seldom ventures such an open attack unless he has, or what amounts to nearly the same thing, thinks he has, the vantage ground of a superior position, or a good case. We have heard Ministerial replies that were models of skill; among the best, perhaps, were those made by Lord Palmerston in other days, to the carplings of Mr. Disraeli at his foreign policy; Peel, too, can put a very good appearance on a case that would appear to be doubtful; he is "cunning

of fence," and opponents generally show much discretion in thinking twice "ere they challenge him." But these statesmen are both chiefs in their respective parties, and in all their proceedings comparatively untrammelled in the course they take. If, therefore, the defence made by Mr. Hope for the Government in this New Zealand discussion must be deemed less successful than is to be desired, it may be ascribed, in some degree, to his subordinate official position. He could not state, perhaps, all he might have done; he could not commit his chief, by going beyond his instructions; he could only "speak by the card," and was bound to say no more than was set down for him. In some cases of attack, too, the assailant is in ignorance of a good deal that he ought to know, not being a party immediately concerned, or what is still worse, is only half informed as to the greater portion of the subject. But in the present case the assailant was the party with whom the "arrangement," or "agreement," or whatever it may



MR. AGLIONBY, M.P.

general impression was created of a failure on the part of the Government to explain away what had too much the appearance of double dealing; that is to say, the fact of making one "agreement," or "undertaking," or "promise," with a company of enterprising men, on which they relied, and then



MR. G. W. HOPE, M.P.

hereafter be called. was made, and they were quite as well informed on the whole matter as the Colonial office could be itself. There was no possibility of falling back upon any exclusive information, or the contents of documents dragged from the secret recesses of the "department." The

parties contended on equal terms, and the defendants were not protected by any special and official armour.

But as the main reply in the case, and the actual defence of the Colonial Secretary, is deferred until after Easter, we pass from it, merely observing that at the present moment much of its interest evaporated in the discussion of Tuesday evening, and nothing short of a "slashing speech" from Lord Stanley himself will do much to revive it; even that speech will fall flat and ineffectual on the unexcitable auditory of the House of Peers.

Mr. George William Hope is the son of General Sir Alexander Hope, and cousin of the Earl of Hopetoun. He is allied by marriage to the family of the Duke of Buccleuch. He represents the borough of Southampton, and is, of course, returned by the Conservative interest. He belongs, by education, to the legal profession, though he has quitted its toils for those of politics and official life. He is the Under Secretary for the Colonies, but since the elevation of Lord Stanley to the Peers, has had to discharge the duties of chief in the discussions in the House of Commons. He goes through his task in a straightforward, business-like manner; and, without attempting anything ambitious, is content to be as clear and intelligible as frequent reference to, and quotations from, voluminous official correspondence permits him to be. He is about thirty-seven years of age, rather tall, of dark complexion and black hair. He is the ablest, perhaps, of the second class of Ministers, who have been obliged to take a place in the first rank by the secession of Lord Stanley and Mr. Gladstone from the Treasury Bench.

MR. BARON PARKE.

In a recent criminal trial, the accused never expressed a doubt of his acquittal till the conclusion of the summing up of the evidence by the Judge. That Judge was Mr. Baron Parke, and the words attributed to the unhappy prisoner may be taken as a proof that the address to the Jury was distinguished by that clear statement of the facts, deprived of all irrelevant matter, which it is the peculiarity of legal training to produce. This lucidity, and quick perception of the points of a case, are possessed by Mr. Baron Parke, whose portrait we have given to an eminent degree.

Mr. Parke obtained his legal reputation as a barrister on the northern circuit, and was raised to the bench from the ranks of the junior counsel, never having, we believe, worn the silk gown. He was made a Judge of the Court of King's Bench, in 1828, and some years afterwards was removed to the Court of Exchequer; he was at this period also made a Privy Councillor. He is a sound lawyer, an upright judge; and bears in private life an irreproachable character.

THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

In our late edition of last week, we chronicled the sudden death of this distinguished philosopher, which took place on Thursday afternoon, under the most distressing circumstances. In the evening an inquest was held on the body, in the Council Chamber of the Royal Society; the deceased having died suddenly in the course of the afternoon, immediately after delivering his usual lecture at King's College, and just as he had entered the Royal Society's room for the purpose of attending a meeting of the council of that learned body. It appeared by the evidence of Mr. Bowman, assistant surgeon to King's College Hospital, that the professor was previously in good health; that apoplexy was the cause of death; and that he was a remarkably temperate man, having taken neither wine nor spirits during the last two years. He fell down, breathed hard a few minutes, and expired. The jury returned a verdict, Died of Apoplexy.

The annexed portrait of the deceased is from a Daguerreotype, taken a few months since; and, our acknowledgments are due to an obliging correspondent for the subjoined sketch of the life and labours of this truly estimable man.

Professor Daniell was not originally educated for scientific pursuits, but entered into business as a sugar-refiner. His fondness for scientific investigations, however, was manifested from boyhood; and he used frequently to amuse his young friends, when a lad, by exhibiting to them some of the wonders of pneumatic chemistry, which had then been recently made known to the world, in that burst of chemical discovery which shed lustre on the names of Black, Cavendish, Lavoisier, Priestley, and Scheele. His inclination soon led him to relinquish the business in which he was engaged, and during his leisure time he devoted himself actively to the study of Meteorology, and he contributed to the "Quarterly Journal of Science and Art" several valuable papers on subjects connected with this science. We may particularly specify one, which was published in 1820, on a new hygrometer—still the only accurate means we possess of at once determining the amount of moisture present in the atmosphere. In 1823, appeared his great work, entitled "Meteorological Essays," which was followed, in 1824, by an important



Daniell

THE LATE PROFESSOR DANIELL.

"Essay on Artificial Climate," published in the "Transactions of the Horticultural Society;" for this he received the Silver Medal of the Society. This is not the place for us to dilate upon the practical importance of this Essay. The opinion of Dr. Lindley on its merits, in completely revolutionizing the methods of horticulture till then adopted, may be seen in an article contained in the *Gardener's Chronicle* for the



MR. BARON PARKE.

1st of March for the present year. He continued to publish various papers on subjects connected both with chemistry and meteorology; and in 1827 the second edition of his *Meteorological Essays* made its appearance, much enlarged. On the foundation of King's College, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in that Institution; and the duties of this post he discharged up to the day of his death, as not half an hour before the fatal event occurred he had been engaged in delivering a lecture to his class. In 1830 and 1831 he published a description of his Pyrometer, for measuring the heats of furnaces, the expansion and melting points of metals, &c. For this simple, and perfect invention, the Royal Society, in 1832, awarded him the Rumford Medal, a triennial medal left by Count Rumford to the Royal Society, to be given for the most important discovery or invention relative to the philosophy of heat or its applications, that had been made throughout the known world since the time of its last adjudication.

His attention after this was principally directed to Voltaic Electricity: in 1836, he communicated to the Royal Society a paper describing a method of obtaining continuous and powerful currents of Voltaic Electricity from his celebrated constant battery; for this most valuable addition to our resources he, in 1837, received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society—an annual medal, appropriated to the most important scientific discovery made since the last award. As this medal is open to competitors of all countries, and in all branches of science, it is the highest honour that a scientific man can receive in this kingdom.

In 1839, appeared the first edition of his "Introduction to the Study of Chemical Philosophy;" a masterly treatise on the action of molecular forces in general, though modestly professing to give little more than a simple introduction to the discoveries of Faraday, and their applications to chemistry.

He continued his researches in the same field till the time of his decease, publishing the results of his experiments from time to time in the *Phil. Trans.* For two of these papers, which have a most essential bearing on the general theories of Chemistry, he in 1842 received one of the Royal Medals. In 1843, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L.; and in the same year he published the second edition of his "Chemical Philosophy." He had nearly completed correcting the proof sheets of the third edition of his "Meteorological Essays" when he was cut off in his prime, having only the day before his decease attained his 55th year.

To the worth of his private character all who knew him will testify. The nobleness and generosity of his disposition, and the kindness of his heart, have left an indelible impression on the memory of his numerous and sorrowing friends; while the singleness of his aims, and the undeviating rectitude with which he adhered to the principles he had laid down for his guidance, commanded the respect of all. His death will be long and deeply felt. To his many excellences he united a sound and discriminating judgment, which gave singular weight to his advice and opinions. For more than thirty years he was a zealous and active member of the Royal Society, and in the year 1839 was elected to fill the honourable office of Foreign Secretary to that learned body; he further held the post of Examiner in Chemistry to the University of London since the opening of that institution.

It is worthy of remark, as showing the extent and variety of his knowledge, and the importance of his discoveries, that he is the only individual on whom all three of the medals in the gift of the Royal Society were ever bestowed.

ST. PATRICK'S BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Monday being St. Patrick's Day, the sixty-second anniversary of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick was celebrated by a public dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert in the chair. There were also present the Earl of Devon, the Earl of Clanwilliam, Sir William Chatterton, Sir Robert Campbell, Sir E. Campbell, Sir Burgess Camac, Sir Ralph Howard, Captain Sir Thomas Herbert, Captain Kennedy, General Caulfield, J. Emerson Tennent, Esq., M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Murphy, M.P.; Right Hon. A. R. Blake, Sir Edward Chester, and the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, M.P.

After the cloth had been drawn, and the usual loyal toasts disposed of, The Chairman, in proposing the "Army and Navy," coupled with the toast the names of Sir Burgess Camac and Sir Ralph Howard, both of whom responded to the toast on behalf of their respective service.

The Chairman then proposed the healths of the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Northumberland, and the other ladies subscribers to the Institution; and next

The healths of the Duke of Wellington, a great authority upon all matters, who owed his origin to Ireland (cheers); the Duke of Northumberland, the Duke of Leinster, and the other absent munificent supporters of the Charity, which having been enthusiastically responded to,

The Right Hon. A. Blake returned thanks on the part of the Archbishop of Dublin and other absent friends of his included in the toast.

After toasting the memory of the founders of the Institution,

The Chairman proposed the Irish Bar and Mr. Sheil. Mr. Sheil, who was received with loud cheers, said that bar was distinguished by great eloquence and intelligence—by deep erudition, and by a chivalrous devotion to the cause of the injured and distressed. (Cheers.) The charity, whose anniversary festival they were met to celebrate, educated all children without distinction—it inculcated the brotherhood of Christianity—and taught the great precept of the Gospel, that "We should love one another." (Cheers.) In thus relieving the Irish child from intellectual destitution and from all the depravity which is incidental thereto, the society performed one of the noblest offices which could possibly devolve upon it. In this meeting, dedicated to the purposes of benevolence, where men of all parties and opinions were assembled together, he (Mr. Sheil) found an earnest of that period—he trusted not far distant—when Irishmen would at last be reconciled to one another, and all sectarian differences be forgotten. (Cheers.) It would make their island one of the most fortunate on the sea, if there could be once secured therein an oblivion of their common wrongs and their common injuries; and he made it his prayer to Heaven, that before the green earth of his country was heaped over him, he might be happy enough to behold the glorious spectacle of its felicity and power.

The following subscriptions were announced, together with many others:—The Queen, £105; the Queen Dowager, £25; Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, £50; the Archbishop of Dublin, £20; the Duke of Northumberland, £30; the Marquis of Anglesey, £25; the Marquis of Lansdowne, £20; Earl of Errol, £20; Earl of Shelburne, £10; Earl of Portarlington, £10; Viscount Ebrington, £20; Lord Morpeth, £5 5s.

During the ceremony the children were introduced and were paraded round the tables. They all looked remarkably healthy, and seemed all very well pleased.

The Chairman shortly after retired with most of those around him, but the conviviality of the evening was kept up to an advanced hour; Major Gen. Caulfield being the second chairman.

The singing arrangements were under the direction of Mr. Hobbs, assisted by the Misses Williams, Master Stephens, Master Sullivan, Messrs. Hawkins, Roe, Chapman, Bradbury, and Hatton. The Misses Williams were honoured with an *encore* in the duet, "We are two merry, gay, laughing fairies," composed expressly for them by Mr. Hatton. The Coldstream band was in attendance, and contributed, by playing the national airs, greatly to the evening's enjoyment.

THE LATE MISS LINWOOD.

We recorded the death of this ingenious lady in our journal of the 8th instant.

Miss Mary Linwood was one of the most gifted and remarkable women of her time: she was born at Leicester, in the year 1756, and was in the 90th year of her age at her decease. When only 13 years old, she commenced her exquisite productions of needlework; her last piece she completed at the age of 78. "The works of this accomplished artist," says Miss Lambert, in her "Hand Book of Needlework," "are executed with fine crewels, dyed under her own superintendence, on a thick kind of tammy, woven expressly for her use; they were entirely drawn and embroidered by herself, no background, or other important parts, being put in by a less skilful hand—the only assistance she received, if, indeed, it may be called such, was in the threading of her needles. No needle-

work, either of ancient or modern times, has ever surpassed the celebrated productions of Miss Linwood."

The famed Collection in Leicester-square originated as follows. It appears that in 1785 Miss Linwood's pictures had acquired such celebrity, that the artist exhibited them to the Royal Family, at Windsor; afterwards to the nobility, in the metropolis; in 1798 they were first exhibited publicly in the Hanover-square Rooms; whence they were removed to Leicester-square.

The whole Collection consists of 64 pieces, including a portrait of Miss Linwood herself, in about her 19th year, from a painting by Russell: here is, also, her first piece, the "Head of St. Peter," a copy from Guido. The "Salvator Mundi," after Carlo Dolci, has generally been considered the finest production of her needle, for which, it is reported, she refused the sum of three thousand guineas. "The Woodman in a Storm," after Gainsborough, and "Jephtha's Rash Vow," after Opie, also rank amongst her best works. Her last production was the "Judgment upon Cain," one of the largest pictures in the gallery; it occupied her ten years.

The circumstances of Miss Linwood's death are thus related in the *Leicester Mercury*—

"She was taken ill last year, while on her annual visit to her inimitable Exhibition of Needlework in London, and was brought to Leicester in an invalid carriage on the 27th of September last. Although she did not rally again to any considerable extent, hopes were entertained until about New Year's Day that she would recover strength, but an attack of influenza seizing her at that time, it became evident that debility would gain the mastery, and since which period she gradually sunk until the hour of death. Her affliction was borne with the utmost fortitude, and her end was approached with exemplary resignation and patience. By her death many poor families will miss the hand of succour, her benevolence of disposition having



THE LATE MISS LINWOOD.

led her to minister of her substance to the necessities of the poor and destitute in her neighbourhood."

To her position in the year 1828 the late Sir Richard Phillips thus refers:—"Leicester and Miss Linwood, and Miss Linwood and Leicester, have been associated for nearly half a century. Genius, virtue, and unparalleled industry render the affinity a trophy to Leicester, more splendid than many towns can boast. She still conducts a boarding-school for young ladies, and, arrogating nothing, is content with the moderate terms of the vicinity."

GAETIES AND GRAVITIES OF THE WEEK.

The first act of the Parliamentary farce has closed with a little general skirmishing of a very lively kind—in which Mr. Disraeli and the Prime Minister have figured anew. A gentleman of the name of Miles—having gone out of his way—*miles* out of his way, we may say, to put in a claim for the agricultural interest to that surplus which smiles so benevolently upon the Administration; and Lord March (who may, in this instance, be designated a *march of miles*), having seconded his motion, there ensued what may not inappropriately be called a debate of crimination, of which the Premier got the best of the voting and the worst of the speaking. The fact is, that a similar motion had been made in the house by the Marquis of Chandos when the Conservatives were in Opposition, and when they voted so strongly for it as to have very nearly turned out the Whigs. We are not going into the merits of the question, but we cannot get over the fact that two occasions precisely similar produced results distinctly opposite from one and the same party, and that there a decided inconsistency was apparent, upon which Mr. Disraeli had a perfect right to twit the house. We may possibly not go the whole hog with Mr. Disraeli's sentiments upon the subject of agriculture, but do coincide with him heartily in the bitter and satirical philippic which he launched against a clear tergiversation, as well as in the truth of the taunt that the Minister thought a great deal more about the "Gentlemen of England" upon the hustings than he thinks of them in the house. Perhaps they were made too much of in one place and too little in the other. Whether so or not, there was a laughter-moving humour about the cutting sarcasms of the intelligent member for Shrewsbury; his reproaches bore the sting of truth—the eloquence of undeniable independence and power—he carried the justice of the house with him in continued bursts of applause; and when, in a tone of indignant fervour, he told the Premier—without caring for the consequences—"To dissolve the Parliament he had betrayed and appeal to the people who mistrusted him," but that he (Mr. Disraeli) "would still publicly express his opinion that a conservative administration was an organised hypocrisy!" the halls of old St. Stephen's rung with reiterated cheers, which lasted long after the honourable gentleman had resumed his seat.

In Paris, public affairs progress slowly, and it does appear to us that the Ministers are frittering away their reputations. The *Chemins de fer* are making all the stir, and railway shares keep the Bourse in a ferment of speculation. By the way, Thiers' new History of the Empire has sprung into an amazing circulation, no less than sixteen thousand copies having been disposed of.

In America, the expiring Mr. Tyler has taken farewell of his Presidency, with a last dying epistle to Congress about the negroes captured by our slavers. Sir Robert Peel, however, destroyed the influence both of the letter and Message in the short debate of Wednesday night. Congress dissolved, and the Legislature, like the President, is for the moment dead. Pity that Sydney Smith were not living to write an epitaph upon its defunct anatomy. However, its pranks with the Annexation and Oregon questions are over for the nonce. Polk has polked into the Presidency; and we have now only to wait in patience for the proofs of his genius and the evidences of his wisdom in the art of that contradictory power which we call republican sway. Mr. Dallas is elected Vice-President.

We always like a little row about the taxes. There is never much harm done in a gentle money disturbance, and the agitation of the question of the window duties is one of the duties by which we do win. We, therefore, by no means disapprove of the debate in the house, nor of the vote of Captain Rous, who thought we had a right to make holes in our walls without having to pay for the light which chooses to peep through them; and although it was too much to expect that the present session would bring the public so abundant a relief, yet there ought to be a reasonable expectation of the early abolition of the tax upon light, which is, to a certain extent, also a tax upon health.

The Directors of the "Great Western Railway" have been playing their pranks before high Heaven, in a way that demands public protest and rebuke. They have added two more delinquencies to the thousand they have committed before. The first of these is an upsetting of the arrangements of the public, by postponing the departure of the early train from six to seven o'clock, creating thereby a large amount of personal inconvenience, and delaying the arrival of public intelligence to the inhabitants of the country towns, and of the country all along the line. Their second offence to society is a direct insult. Public agitation—satire—almost uproar—have forced from the directors a promise to alter those infamously-appointed vehicles yclept second and third-class carriages, which, during this long season of inclemency, have led to so much suffering, disease, and, perhaps it is not too much to say, death. The carriages were, as soon as possible, to be rendered not only tenable, but comfortable; but it is now coolly announced that the alterations will not be effected till June; so that we may still endure the frost and cold of the present season—the winds of March, and the rains of April; and when summer's heat comes upon us with sultry June, the carriages, which would be then all the better for being a little open and airy will be closed up, as if to defy the rigidity of the previous December. Oh ye Great Western Solons! how do you differ from the wise men of the East!

Two or three investigations have been in course of conduct during the present week which are likely to throw a scandal upon the clergy. We cannot too strongly, under the impressions which these exposures create, urge upon Bishops and spiritual superiors a rigid and discreet watching over the moral conduct and character of those whom they have appointed to sacred trusts.

There has been a dash of aquatics during the week, and the Cambridge Club has reversed its luck, and beat the Oxford Club in a very spirited rowing match. We were glad to find Commodore Harrison, of the Yacht Club, acting as umpire with his usual good judgment and gentlemanly impartiality. It was an honour, to the members of the Yacht Club itself, that it did not permit his retirement on an occasion when a spirit of bad taste in a few impugned his correctness some time past, but rather made the occasion an opportunity for giving him a good dinner and a handsome testimonial. He has been, and is, one of our best and most sincere patrons of aquatic sport.

As the Easter holidays will soon be here to bring us more gaiety than we should have thought of seeking amid the more solemn memories of the present week, we commend our readers to the enjoyment of their rejoicing festivity, and say *au plaisir* to all of them until we meet again.

THE THEATRES.

During the past week the theatres have remained closed: *en attendant*, every department has been actively busy in getting ready for Easter Monday, and at all of the houses novelties will be produced.

The OPERA closed for the week's recess on Saturday, under the most brilliant auspices. Her Majesty and the Prince Consort attended the performances. The new opera, which, in some quarters, met with that tacit resistance, which all new works and new composers of high merits, must encounter at the first outset, received the decisive stamp of vogue from the august party, themselves distinguished and practical *dilettanti*; for his Royal Highness Prince Albert himself a composer of no mean merit; and her Majesty, a pupil of the great Lablache, reads musical scores and interprets them with the truth and facility which is hereditary in the illustrious house of Brunswick. Her Majesty's satisfaction was not only visible throughout, but openly expressed to some of the high official personages attendant upon her Majesty. On the other hand, the Duke of Cambridge, an able *dilettante*, and his illustrious consort, had previously warmly applauded the opera, which they graced with their presence every night of its performance. The Queen, whose visit at this early season was so unexpected, appeared no less to enjoy the ballet. Her Majesty remained till it was nearly terminated. Thus have definitively triumphed the unprecedented efforts to produce at the Italian Opera a new lyrical score and a new ballet on the unpropitious "first nights" before Easter. On account of the absence of so many of the nobility, high gentry, and leading votaries of fashion, formerly the most wretched works and singers were produced at this season; but the audiences which can always be found in a metropolis like London, which contains two millions of inhabitants, merited greater respect; and however fashion-ridden, they have not failed to respond to an honest policy, whilst the most illustrious and august personages of the realm have at once issued their fiat of approbation.

We will, we regret to say, only hear "Ernani" once more for some time to come. Novelty will follow novelty—each new *virtuoso* as he arrives must appear in his appropriate medium of habitual triumph. On Thursday will be produced "Le Desert," the work which has created so much curiosity and elicited so much enthusiasm on the Continent. On Saturday Madame Castellan, who has been so successful at our Philharmonic Concerts, will come and solicit from the English public, confirmation of the renown she has acquired on her first *début* on the lyrical stage at St. Petersburg. After next week the novelties will succeed each other in overwhelming numbers. In addition to the *troupe* we possess, will arrive the great artists from Paris—Grisi, Mario, Lablache, &c.; the very next day the thirty-six *dansesuses* *Viennoises*, who have filled the Grand Opera of Paris every night from pit to gallery, and saved the declining institution from immediate ruin. Nearly at the same time will land on our shores, Cerito and her new partner for life, St. Leon; and likewise the bumpy-footed Andalusian dancer, the celebrated beauty of Spain "La Nina," to behold

whose performances at Seville, more than one of our opera votaries has braved the uneasy lurches in the Bay of Biscay. Madame Rossi Caccia, the new *prima donna assoluta*, will be amongst the first comers. Carlotta Grisi is negotiating her immediate *congé* with the Parisienne, so loath to part with her; and Taglioni is studying new choreographic feats, by means of which she hopes to fire a last Partisan and ineradicable dart at her old admirer—John Bull, to whom and to the stage she is to bid adieu for ever, during the present season. Independent of the great barytone Barollet, there are several other stars expected this season at her Majesty's Theatre; but the list is as long as Leporello's catalogue of the beauties of Don Giovanni adored, and we have already filled our allotted space.

At DUBUÏ LANE the opera of "Robert the Devil" will be repeated. Mr. Harrison is announced to appear in it; but, we regret to say, that gentleman still continues too seriously indisposed. He was a little better on Wednesday, but certainly will not be sufficiently recovered to sing. The entertainment will be a comic ballet called "Robert and Bertrand," in which two dancers, new to the London stage, M. Polni and M. Gaperlin, will appear, from the Grand Opera at Berlin. Mlle. Adèle and Mlle. Louise, whom our readers may recollect at the Lyceum last season, are added to the *corps de ballet*. Various novelties are announced, including Nicolaï's opera "Il Tempelario," which created a great sensation at Milan four or five years since. Madame Thillon is also shortly expected, and M. Duprez.

The HATMARKET puts forward Mr. Peake's pleasant three-act piece, "The Sheriff of the County," and Mr. Maddison Morton's farce of "Young England;" but between them will be presented the feature of the evening, a new classical burlesque by Mr. Planché, called "The Golden Fleece," which promises to recall all the palmy days of the Olympic management. Mr. Charles Matthews is entrusted with the "Chorus;" Madame Vestris plays *Medea*; and the monarch of burlesque kings, Mr. James Bland, has a suitable character; Miss P. Horton also appears in it. Green-room whisper says that this is to be one of the happiest productions of Mr. Planché's elegant and ever-pointed pen.

The LYCEUM comes out with Farquhar's comedy of the "Recruiting Officer," in which the entire force of the company will appear, including Mr. and Mrs. Keeley. Next there will be a new farce, called "The Lowther Arcade;" and lastly, a new burlesque, by Messrs. Albert Smith and Taylor, entitled "Whittington and his Cat," which will be produced on a scale of great splendour. One of the novel effects will be the departure of *Master Fitzcarran's* argosy, "The Alice," from his wharf at Queenhythe; and the *battue* of the rats in the Harem is to rival the feats of the celebrated Billy. Miss Villars, a young lady new to the London Theatres, will play *Alice Fitzcarran*; Mrs. Keeley, *Dick Whittington*; Mr. Keeley, *Muley Moloch*, the lion-tamer of the desert, a sort of Moorish Van Amburgh; Mr. Collyer, the renowned *Puss*; and the cast also includes Messrs. F. Mathews and Wigan; Misses Farebrother, Arden, Howard, &c.

The ADELPHI opens with Mr. Buckstone's "Green Bushes," which still proves attractive; and it is to be followed by a chivalric burlesque, from the indefatigable pens of Messrs. A. Beckett and Mark Lemon, to be called "St. George and the Dragon." Mr. Paul Bedford as the latter monster will be the great feature of the piece. He will not, however, be a common conventional dragon, but wear a cut-away coat of scales, and a smart stock; and be altogether the drollest dragon ever introduced to a metropolitan audience, always excepting our old friend who got tipsy in "Fortunio." The renowned Champion of England will be represented by Miss Woolgar; and Mr. Wright and Miss Ellen Chaplin have also characters in the burlesque. The names of the authors are sufficient to ensure a ceaseless fire of jokes, puns, and allusions.

The PRINCESS will commence the season with the play of "The Stranger," for Miss Cushman and Mr. Graham. Then a Mr. Sands and his infant brother will appear in an Entr'acte, called the "Freaks of Fancy," which we presume to be an entertainment in the Risley school; and, lastly, a new grand burlesque will be performed, called "Timour, the Cream of all the Tartars," from the pen, as we hear, of Mr. Medex. The fierce and bloodthirsty Tartar will be represented in the person of Mr. Oxberry; and Miss Emma Stanley will enact *Zoraida*. Of course, the desperate combat between *Kerim* and *Sanballat*, which every juvenile knows at "a penny plain, and twopenny coloured," will not be omitted; but it is whispered that no danger need be apprehended from their untamed steeds, which will be of harmless basket-work.

At the OLYMPIC, Mr. Stoqueler, the author of "Polkomania" and the "Handbook to India," has written a piece, called "The Seven Champions of Christendom," taking nearly the same subject as the Adelphi authors. We doubt not but that it will be equally successful with the rest, although there is a fierce tilting match in anticipation amongst the comic writers. Miss Davenport, we believe, appears in it; and every pains will be taken to do it justice in placing it properly upon the stage.

The STRAND will not reopen. In spite of the success of the burlesque "Antigone," the season has been far from profitable to Mr. Roberts. We believe that the limited size of the house has a great deal to do with the losses sustained by the managers of it from time to time. Let it be as full as it will hold, it is impossible to make it do much more than pay its expenses. We understand that Mr. Marble, the clever American comedian, who was engaged at this theatre, will transfer his services to the OLYMPIC.

ROYAL ADELPHI.

MR. C. H. ADAMS'S ORBERT.—The astronomical lectures of Mr. Adams are in the highest degree interesting, particularly to the young student, on whose mind, however intelligent or inquiring, precept cannot make such forcible impression as example. Mr. Adams justly remarks that this is a year particularly interesting to the Astronomer—"the approaching transit of the Planet Mercury over the Sun's disc, together with an eclipse of both luminaries" rendering it so. All this was beautifully and satisfactorily explained by means of some brilliant transparencies and ingenious illustrations, which while they amused or delighted the ignorant or uninitiated, confirmed the experienced "in the wonders which the Omnipotent Architect doeth for the children of men." Part III. of the lecture in which the various systems of Astronomy are considered, was the most interesting portion of the discourse: the controversy respecting Easter Sunday requires a different kind of treatment from that bestowed upon it by Mr. Adams—a vast deal of philological learning is necessary.

MUSIC.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

On Monday evening last, Mr. Lavenn (step-son to poor Mori) gave a miscellaneous concert at this house, which was brilliantly and numerous attended. The opening of the first part consisted of a selection from a manuscript opera by the *beneficent*, which reflects the greatest credit upon his genius and science. In the overture, the solo by Herr König was delicious—full of soul-breathing melody; the *allegro* movement, though no copy, but as in mind of the energy of Weber, and had it been performed under other circumstances must have created a *furore* as great as anything written by that great composer. As it was, it was all but read at sight by a kind and willing band (a circumstance which proves in what high estimation the composer is held by his musical brethren), and produced a most excellent and brilliant effect. The *terzetto*, "Oh! what a lovely night," is full of dramatic beauty, and we were sorry to hear it for the first time in a concert *salon*; nevertheless, it was charmingly executed by Miss Rainforth, Mr. D. W. King, and Mr. Burdini. The ballad of "The Harmless Dews" was very beautifully sung by Mr. King, a vocalist of sweet voice and exquisite feeling. The scene and aria, "My Home was an Island," was given by Miss Lucombe with indescribable sweetness and expression. It was a subject of general regret with all with whom we conversed, that this charming music was not heard in its proper situation, namely, on the stage in conjunction with its *libretto*, and the scenic effects which it could so splendidly illustrate.

The other items of the programme call for no further notice than they do upon other frequent occasions. Mlle. Duleken was delightful on the pianoforte in a pretty fantasia by Bertini, on themes from "L'Elisir d'Amore;" Baumann also on the bassoon; Richardson on the flute; Herr König on the cornet; Lazarus on the clarinet; and, though last not least, we must make honourable mention of M. Tobique, whose ability and good nature as *chef d'orchestre* made everybody feel happy.

The concert was a most agreeable one, and was fully and fashionably attended.

THE GOTHICS' BALL.

The Gothics' Annual Costume Ball was held at the Hanover-square Rooms, on the evening of Thursday, the 13th inst., when one of the most brilliant meetings took place that we have witnessed since the assembly was first established. Within the last few years a marked change has taken place in the costumes of the fancy balls held in London. Instead of a crowd of unmeaning dresses, on which conventional and theatrical notions of what was supposed to be characteristic, were mixed up together without any propriety or authority, we notice costumes, in the disposition and arrangement of which, the highest degree of taste and knowledge of effect is apparent. Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock, and was continued with unabated spirit until the good old-fashioned "Sir Roger de Coverley" concluded the programme of twenty-six dances, of which polkas and waltzes formed an important feature. The dresses were, without an exception, costly and striking. Amongst those we more particularly observed worn by the gentlemen, were, a magnificent suit of chain-mail, of the time of King John; two Jesters of the middle ages, that recalled the times of "Old Maide Dale," and a capital party in old English court suits; a *mousquetaire* in white regimentals; a crowd of *joyeux debardeurs*, a picturesque costume long known at the French Carnival, but only just beginning to make its way in England; a French postillion, not yet become so popular, and several *moyen age* dresses, especially striking. It is difficult to pick out the more remarkable costumes amongst the ladies, where all were so good. Possibly, the most elegant were those of a "Vivandière," and the "Queen of Spades," which derived additional effect from the personal charms of the fair wearers. The powdered head-dresses of the Marie Antoinette style were abundant; and one or two "Marquises" of the *ancien régime* were admirably arranged. The music was under the able direction of Mr. Adams. Nothing could exceed the unfinishing energy of his hand to the last; but we think more popular music might have been chosen for several of the dances. With the exception of some old favourites, few of the reigning sets at the evening parties of the present season were performed. We are certain, however, that all the company, which was chiefly composed of the literary and musical circles of the metropolis, departed highly delighted with the festivity of the evening.

ENGLISH VOCALISTS IN ITALY.—It cannot be denied that our Italian friends are liberal to the fair *chanteuses* who quit this, their own land, for the sunny south. Miss Bassano has had an extraordinary success at Venice, and Miss Birch (now in Paris) is engaged at Milan, where she is esteemed "La prima donna del Mondo."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

THE OPERA AT MALTA.—The *Malta Times*, received per last mail, contains a well-written account of the appearance of Miss Emma Bingley in Rossini's opera of "La Cenerentola." The success of this young lady in "La Sonnambula," although perfect, scarcely promised that in a character so different in its dramatic expression she should attain as decided a triumph. The patrons of the opera in Malta consist principally of the *dile* of the English residents, and the higher class of Maltese. The latter possess all that refined taste and love for music, which is so characteristic of their near neighbours of "the land of song." To attain moderate success, then, with such an audience, would in itself be a proof of talent; Miss Bingley has, however, exceeded this; repeated plaudits appear to have rewarded her efforts during the performance, and at the termination a shower of bouquets welcomed her reappearance. These demonstrations abundantly evidence that, with study and perseverance, she may ultimately attain the highest limits of the musical profession.

SIR HENRY BISHOP.—This distinguished composer is once more a candidate for the musical professorship of Edinburgh. It is strange he should like to fill the chair which he so recently vacated.

A NEW VOCALIST.—A gentleman who has long delighted us, as an instrumentalist, is about to make his *début* as a vocalist. Mr. Gratton Cook, the celebrated oboist, will sing a composition of his own at the meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians on the 4th of April.

SENORA LOLA MENTEZ.—This *dansuse*, whose appearance a season or two ago at Her Majesty's Theatre created some merriment in the omnibus box, has made a decided hit at the Porte St. Martin, at Paris. "De gustibus," &c.

NEW MUSIC.

LE DESERT. Symphonic Ode, by M. FELICIE DAVID

The object of the composer in this extraordinary work, which has excited so unprecedented a sensation at Paris, is to pourtray, by harmonic combinations, the impressions made on him, during a journey in the East, by the immensity and the solitude of the desert. For this purpose he avails himself of all the varied powers which harmony and melody, guided by the profoundest science and the purest taste, are capable of producing.

The Symphonic Ode commences with a ritornello of the stringed instruments, sustained by a pedal, and prolonged for thirty bars, representing the confused murmur and monotonous grandeur of the Desert. The introductory strophes are declaimed to this accompaniment. The "Glorification of Allah" follows. In this splendid hymn the combination of instruments is excellent, and produces a sonorous and imposing effect. The distant approach of the caravan is then announced by a gentle movement of the orchestra, which gradually swells into a superb crescendo as the caravan draws near; the rhythm of this *morceau* is striking and appropriate, giving admirably the effect of the tramp of footsteps in the heavy sand; the chorus of the travellers is heard. But the fatal simoun soon interrupts their march, and the tempest rages in the desert. This is the triumph of descriptive music; above the howling of the wind is heard the prayer of the affrighted travellers—"Allah! pitié pour les croyans." All the solemnity and fearfulness of such a scene is depicted with wondrous force. But the raging of the storm gradually abates, and the caravan resumes its march. Thus ends the first part.

A charming contrast to the preceding confusion and clamour is offered by the lovely air, "Hymne à la Nuit," which begins the second part. The "Fantasia Arabe" is full of spirit and local colouring; then follows the light and graceful "Danse des Almées," which possesses a wild and primitive character; and the "Liberté au Desert," a fine chorus, with accompaniment of orchestra. The beautiful air, "La Reverie du Loir" then breaks in upon these wild and joyous sounds. It possesses a pensive languor, which is in beautiful keeping with the stillness and solemnity of the night.

The third part begins with the "Lever du Soleil," the *morceau* which has created such unbounded enthusiasm at every place of its performance. A gentle tremolo of violins announces the break of day; the second is then taken up by another set of violins, the wind instruments soon join in, increasing the sound at every moment, and the rising of the sun to its zenith, the full glare of daylight, is announced by the "harmonious thunder" of the whole orchestra in wondrous combination. The characteristic "Chant du Muezzin" follows, and after that the caravan again resumes its march. The footsteps die away in the distance, the desert raises its hymn again to Allah, and this extraordinary composition ends.

On Thursday next this novel work will be performed at her Majesty's Theatre; and in our journal of next week, we shall present to our readers a portrait of the gifted composer, &c.

MR. FITZWILLIAM'S "STABAT MATER."

Rossini, ay! the great Rossini, was a bold man to attempt a new "Stabat Mater" with Pergolesi before his eyes, or rather in his ears; but Mr. Fitzwilliam is a bolder one still, for he comes into the field indifferent to the pretensions of his two great predecessors. Yet he is not without pretension himself. His style, though based upon the freedom of modern writing, possesses some original traits; many portions of his work we prefer to the much talked of "Stabat" of Rossini, particularly the trio "Sancta Mater" (encored), which is a truly beautiful inspiration of the art. He is, certainly, a composer of considerable genius, and, with a little more learning (for he does not yet know how to develop the resources of a fugue subject), he will do well.

Mr. C. E. HORN'S "FALL OF SATAN," Melophonic Society, Music Hall, Store-street.

The popular composer of "Cherry Ripe," "The Deep, Deep Sea," and fifty other cavatinas and ballads, soared a loftier flight on Tuesday evening, and produced an Oratorio entitled "The Fall of Satan," the words from "Milton's Paradise Lost," which was decidedly successful. The music is light and graceful; but, with the exception of one chorus, "The Towers of Heaven," lacks the sublimity which is due to the subject. There were two pieces deservedly honoured with encores, and the *ensemble* went off most effectively. The composer conducted, Mr. Blagrove led, and Mr. T. Tully presided at the Organ.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Woodcraft, under which head comes hunting, coursing, and shooting, has terminated for the present season to all legitimate intents and purposes—for though hounds continue to be brought out in some districts, even during the month of April, hunting by no means follows as matter of course. Indeed some think, and these disciples of the chase contend, that there is no fox-hunting to be had after Christmas; but these are the ultra-fastidious. Steeple-chasing, a hybrid between the turf and the chase, still goes on—or is supposed to do so, and there is no reason why it should not all the year round, provided the appliances and means are to be had. But it is not sport, and anything but pleasure for those engaged in it. Thus we are, at the present crisis of the year, dependant upon anticipation for our rural recreations, and with this vein turn somewhat anxiously to such sources as furnish materials for hope. A few days ago, produced No. 2 of the Racing Calendar, and it was a sorry sight to read such a notice as this of a race meeting, fixed for the 13th of March, in 50 degrees of north latitude: "In consequence of the severe frost, Warwick Spring Meeting has been postponed till Monday the 7th of April." The sheet from which this is copied contains a great deal of excellent promise—among the rest, in these days of chicken handicaps and curiously economical sweepstakes, the following good old style of match:—"First day of Goodwood Races—Mr. Irwin's Foigh-a-Ballagh, 4 yrs old, 8 st 5 lbs, against Mr. W. Scott's Cataract, 5 yrs old, 6 st 10 lbs—Drawing-room Stakes Course, £1000 each: half forfeit." Of these weights it may be observed that Cataract's is the same at which he is handicapped for the Chester Cup: Foigh-a-Ballagh's 11 lbs less. Were the Irish horse weighted at 6 st 5 lbs for his Chester engagement he would be first favourite—beyond all doubt. Before passing from the subject of the Chester Cup, it may be proper to state that the first of its customary features has already manifested itself in the matter of Zanoni's qualification. According to rumour—for no official announcement relative to it has been made—Mr. Parry, his present proprietor, proposed to enter him for that race as "a horse that came in first for the Derby of 1844, pedigree unknown," which would have been a good entry. This was, it is asserted, objected to by the Messrs. Weatherly, and the nomination was made as it appears—"Zanoni, late Maccabeus;" now, if the evidence adduced on the Running Rein trial is to effect this entry, it seems difficult to anticipate any satisfactory objection being sustained against Zanoni, late Maccabeus. It is true, the animal called Maccabeus, which ran at the Epsom Spring Meeting, 1843, was not "a colt by Gladiator, dam foaled in 1823, by Capsicum, out of Acklam Lass," but a four-year-old, hired of Mr. Ferguson in Ireland as its representative. But if the Zanoni entered for the Chester Cup be the false Running Rein of the late Derby, there should be no difficulty in proving his identity with Maccabeus. It was proved on the part of Colonel Peel, before Mr. Baron Alderson, in the Court of Exchequer, on the first of July last, that the colt which came in first for the Derby, was a bay colt by Gladiator, dam by Capsicum, bred by Sir Charles Ibbotson in 1840, purchased by Mr. Goodman at Doncaster races in 1841, sent from thence to Northampton; thence to the paddock of Mr. Worley, at Silewell, near that town, where it was frequently seen both by Mr. Worley and by Mr. Odell, and where he remained till after Christmas, 1841, and that he continued at Northampton, or in the neighbourhood, till the 21st of September, 1842, when he was led to London, stopping the first night at Woburn, the second at St. Alban's, and the third at Barnet, and that it was this Gladiator colt, and not the Saddler colt, which was delivered at Haynes's stables in Langham-place, on the 24th September, 1842. The identity of the colt which went from Haynes's stables to Smith's, at Epsom, to be trained, and the horse which came first in for the Derby, was not disputed. This is pretty clear evidence that Zanoni—if the Running Rein of last year, is the true Simon Pure named for the forthcoming handicap at Chester, where the family of the Capsicum seem fated to play conspicuous parts.

We have been thus particular in having the identity of this horse, because we hold him remarkably well in for the Chester Cup, and because, seeing how clearly his pedigree has been already brought home to him, we consider him a safe investment—so far as regards any objection that may be urged against qualification. In the betting department it will be seen that anticipation has been set aside for certainty. Both the Chester Cup and the Derby have been the best speculations the book-makers have known for many a year. Manufacturers flourish at this particular period—hardly an article of consumption bears a more remunerating price than the odds. Both wholesale dealers and the retail trade are carrying on a roaring business in them.

aged 74.—The Rev. Arthur Carrigan, Rector of Barrow, 2nd Ed.

CHURCHES OF THE METROPOLIS.—No. LIII.

CHRIST-CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.—SPITAL SERMONS AT EASTER.

This Illustration will be interesting as the locality of a seasonable observance—for, in this church, the "Spital Sermons," as they are called, are now delivered annually on the Monday and Tuesday in Easter week.

Before we describe the church, let us glance at the origin of the "Spital Sermons," of which the Rev. Mr. Trollope, in his valuable "History of Christ's Hospital," gives a very minute account. It appears that a custom had long prevailed, according to which some learned person was appointed yearly by the Bishop of London to preach at St. Paul's Cross on Good Friday, on the subject of "Christ's Passion;" on the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday following, three other divines were, in like manner, appointed to uphold the doctrine of the "Resurrection" at the pulpit-cross in the "Spital." On the Sunday following, a fifth preached at Paul's Cross, passed judgment upon the merits of those who had preceded him, and concluded the solemnity with an exhortation. At these sermons the Lord Mayor and Alderman attended; the ladies, also, on the Monday, forming part of the cavalcade: and at the close of each day's solemnity his Lordship and the Sheriff's gave a private dinner to such of their friends among the Aldermen as attended the sermon. From this practice the civic festivities at Easter were, at length, extended to the scale of expensive magnificence on which they are now conducted.

The children of Christ's Hospital formed an integral part of the above solemnities; so that, in the year 1594, when it became necessary to rebuild the pulpit-cross at the Spital, a gallery was also erected for their accommodation. In the Great Rebellion, the pulpit was destroyed, and the sermons were discontinued till the Restoration; after which the three Spital Sermons, as they were still called, were revived at St. Bride's Church, in Fleet-street. They have since been reduced to two, which, from the year 1797, have been delivered in Christ-Church, Newgate-street; though it is known that their object is materially altered from that for which they were originally designed. It was at their first appearance at the Spital, that the children of Christ's Hospital were clad in the blue costume by which they have since been distinguished.

Instead of the subjects which were wont to be discussed from the pulpit-cross of St. Mary Spital, discourses are now delivered, commemorative of the objects of the five sister hospitals, and a report is read of the number of children maintained and educated, and of sick, disorderly, and lunatic persons, for whom provision is made in each respectively. On each day, the boys of Christ's Hospital, with the legend, "He is Risen,"

attached to their left shoulders, form part of the civic procession; walking, on the first day, in the order of their schools, the King's boys bearing their nautical instruments; and, on the second, according to their several wards, headed by their nurses. They formerly assembled on



CHRIST-CHURCH, NEWGATE-STREET.

the Monday, in the square of the Royal Exchange; their subsequent visit to the Mansion House was engraved in No. 101 of our journal.

It is usual for a junior Bishop to preach on the Monday, and a Clergyman, selected by the Mayor, on the Tuesday; and, on both occasions, an anthem, composed by the head-master, and set to music by the organist, is sung by the children. This anthem is also sung in the hall, at the public supper, on Easter Sunday. In the year 1799, the Spital Sermon, on Easter Tuesday, was preached by the celebrated Dr. Parr, who is said to have been occupied nearly three hours in its delivery.

The present Christ-Church was built by Wren, between the years 1687 and 1704; and occupies part of the site of the ancient Grey Friars Church, which was destroyed by the fire of 1666. The dimensions of Wren's church are 114 feet in length, 81 feet in breadth, and 38 feet in height; the altitude of the steeple being 153 feet: it has the appearance rather of a succession of parts, piled one upon the other, than of one harmonious and well-agreeing whole. Nevertheless, the tower is well proportioned, and rises, as all Wren's towers do rise, and as all towers should rise, directly from the ground, giving to the mind of the beholder that assurance of stability, which, under other circumstances, is wanting. The tower likewise displays considerable inventive power; the basement story is open on three sides, and forms a porch to the church. The remainder of the exterior presents no remarkable features.

The interior consists of a nave and two aisles, divided by small Corinthian columns: the ceiling of the nave is arched or wagon-headed, and has groined openings to admit twelve clerestory windows, adorned with cherubims, scrolls, &c. There are galleries in the aisles; and at the west end is a large gallery, which is appropriated for the Christ-Church boys, and contains a large organ. The pulpit is carved in panels, and the font of marble, richly sculptured. In the church lie the remains of Baxter, the Non-Conformist divine, and a few other persons of note.

The Rhine, on which there had several times been floating ice, was at length fairly frozen over on the night of the 8th instant near Mayence. The weather continued to be extremely severe in all this part of the continent.

THE WEATHER.—A favourable change in the weather took place on Tuesday. Throughout the day there was a gentle thaw, the sky being clear and the sun shining with great power, until about four o'clock in the afternoon, when it again became cloudy, and the wind veering more to the N., the temperature became much colder. In the evening, at six o'clock, there was a cloudy sky, with the wind N.N.W., and the thermometer at 32 degrees (freezing point). In the parks and Kensington-gardens there was very little skating, owing to the progress of the thaw. There is no authentic account of such severe frost at so late a period of the year. In 1434 there was a very early frost, said to have commenced on the 24th of November, which lasted until the 10th of February following; and others in the years 1515, 1606, 1739, 1766, and 1768—all of which were so severe as to freeze the Thames, yet none of them lasted beyond the month of January or February; but this frost commenced on the night of December 4, and continued, with but a trifling variation, during the night, below the freezing point till Tuesday last. The temperature on the 13th inst. 34 degrees below the freezing point, although the "Sun" thermometer indicated 42. So remarkable a circumstance at this advanced period is unprecedented. The weather indicates a continuance of cold north-easterly winds, which may be expected to be very severe as the sun approaches the line.

LIBRARY
OF THE
HOUSE OF
LORDS.

The great increase which has recently taken place in the publication of Parliamentary Reports, has made the Libraries of the Houses of Lords and Commons, places of considerable resort and importance. There the multitudinous "Blue Books" of each session may be consulted, along with those legal documents and historic precedents which give to written evidence a constitutional value unknown in other countries. The want of such establishments was first felt during the Chancellorship of Lord Eldon, when it was considered that the judicial business of the House of Lords suffered many delays from the want of a Parliamentary Library of Reference; and it was therefore determined to establish one which should contain copies of all the papers of the Houses of Parliament for the use of the Peers—both spiritual, law, and lay lords. A similar one was formed for the Commons.

The Library of the House of Lords—to which we shall restrict our description—was erected in 1826, after designs by Mr. Soane; and it bears everywhere, unmistakable marks of his impoverished genius.

The building consists of two rooms, the Library, a nobly proportioned apartment, and the Small Library which joins it: the former is nearly square in its plan, of lofty height, recessed at the end, and lighted chiefly from the coxes of the ceiling. The walls are filled with book-shelves, arranged with due regard to economy of space and convenience of access—conditions which are too often violated in similar structures. Between the upper and lower tiers, a fine series of maps



LIBRARY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

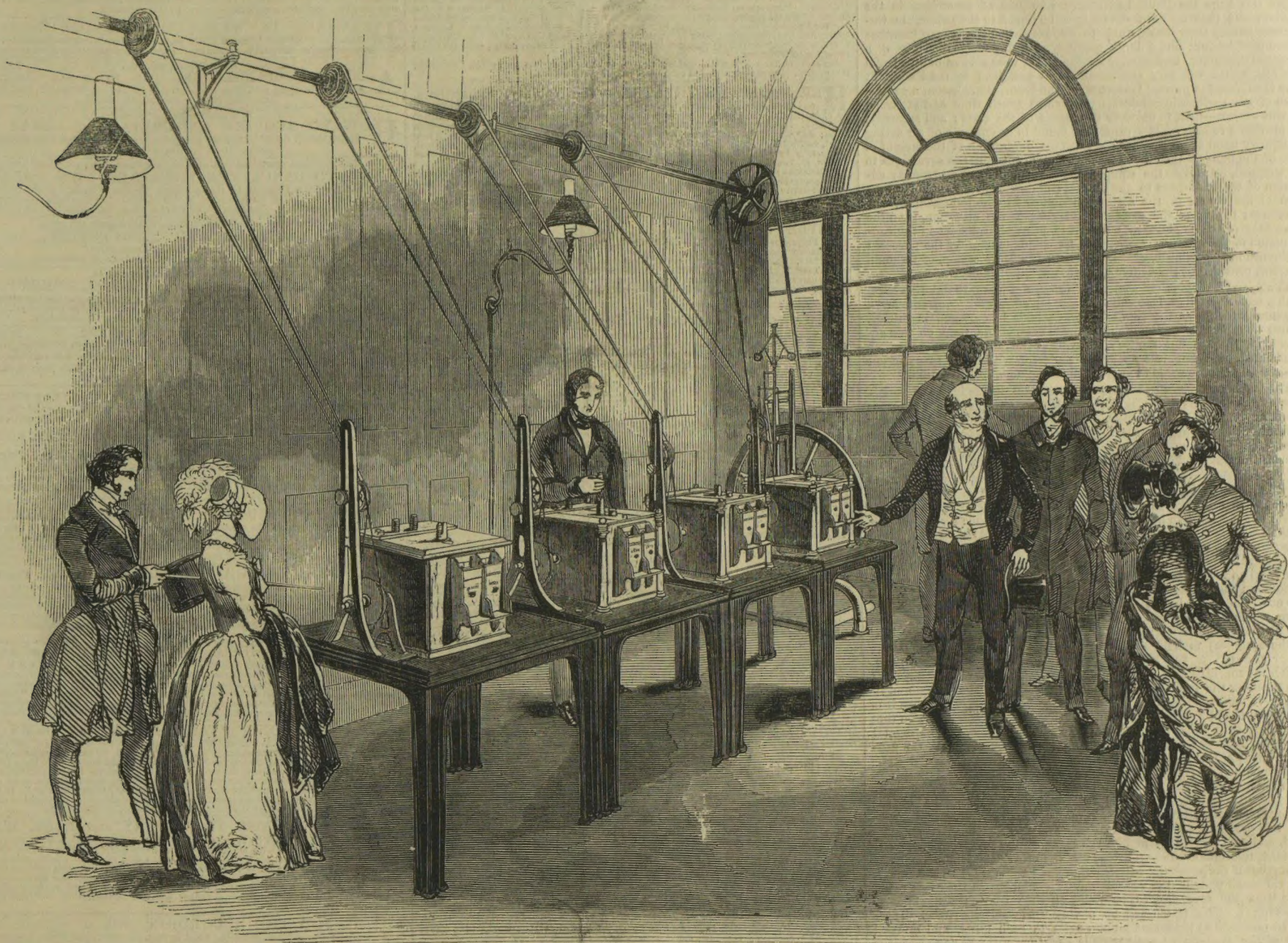
on rollers are placed for reference. Beside the reports which constitute so important a feature in the collection of works, the books are chiefly those on legal subjects, journals of debates, commissions &c. &c. A few standard publications of the general history of the three kingdoms, the colonies, colonial dependencies, biographies, and the like, complete the English collection; but, in addition to these, a very perfect series of the recent papers and parliamentary documents of the French Chambers, printed by order of the Government, and presented by it to this country, enriches the Library, and adds greatly to its store of modern information. Along with these, some of the noblest productions of the French press—as the "Description de l'Egypte," also the gifts of the French Governments—aid the general objects of the establishment, and contribute, not a little, to the beauty of its shelves.

The Library is open during the recess as well as through the session; and it is so situated in the Grand Corridor, as to be easily approached from the house, committee rooms, and offices.

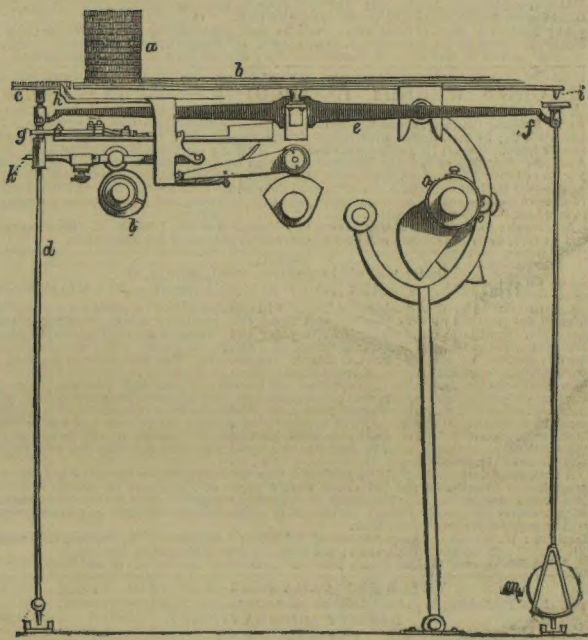
Our engraving presents a fine view of the larger of the two Library Rooms.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—The new line of road from Oxford-street to Holborn is named, by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, Oxford-street, of which it is a continuation. For the sake of distinction, and to prevent the necessity of altering the numbers of the houses in the former, it will be called Oxford-street East. The last house in Leicester-square, to be removed in the formation of Cranbourn-street, which connects Coventry-street with Long Acre, will soon be levelled with the ground, and it is expected that the road will be open for traffic in about a month.

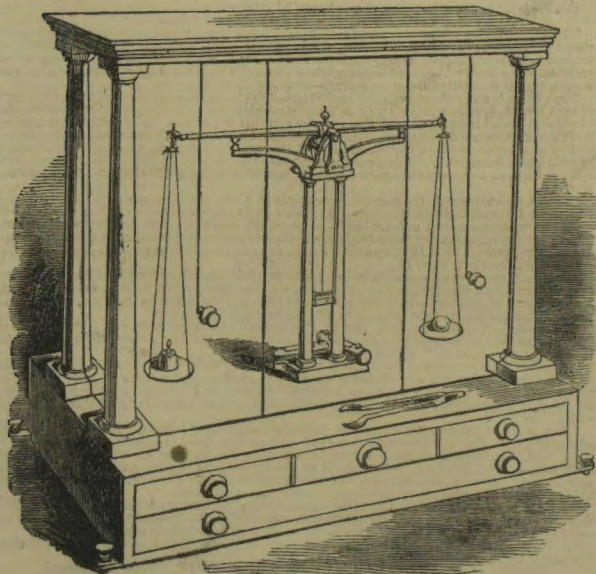
THE WEIGHING OFFICE, AT THE BANK OF ENGLAND.



SOVEREIGN WEIGHING MACHINE, BANK OF ENGLAND.

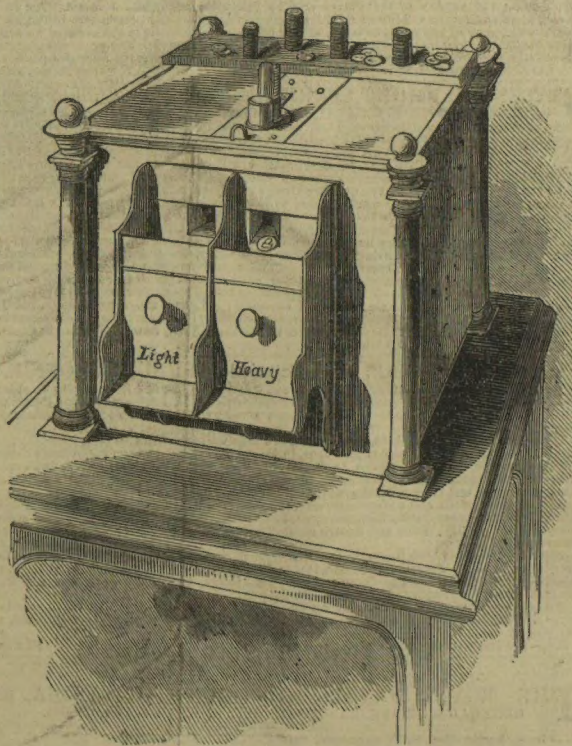


SECTION OF THE WORKS OF THE BALANCE.



BATE'S SCALES FOR TESTING SOVEREIGN WEIGHTS.

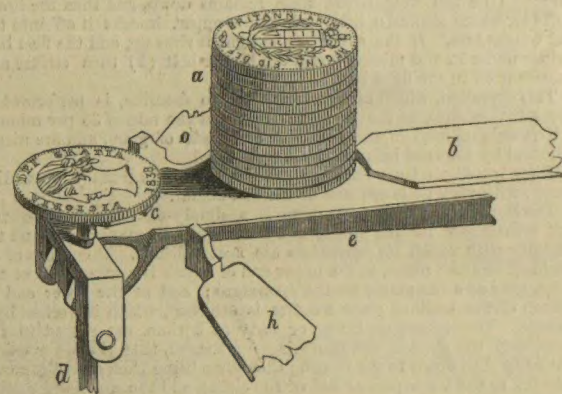
We resume our Illustrations of this most important establishment, with the details of the machines by which the coinage is weighed at the Bank, and which present some inventions of rare mechanical skill. Before we describe the Weighing Office, it will be necessary to mention some of the causes which led to its establishment. There are, and always have been, great difficulties attendant upon the operation of weighing; and these, of course, increase as the nearest approach to accuracy becomes more and more desirable—we say the nearest approach to accuracy, because perfect accuracy in weighing is an object not to be attained. The perfect weight, and the just balance, do not belong to man. The balance possessed by the Royal Society, with 1000 grains in each scale, will be sensibly affected by the 1000th of a grain—that is to say, with one millionth of the mass to be weighed; but within that amount it is liable to error. The balance made by Mr. Bate, now in use at the Bank for testing weights, with 120 grains in each scale, is sensibly affected by the 10,000th of a grain or one million two hundred



BOX OF THE SOVEREIGN BALANCE.

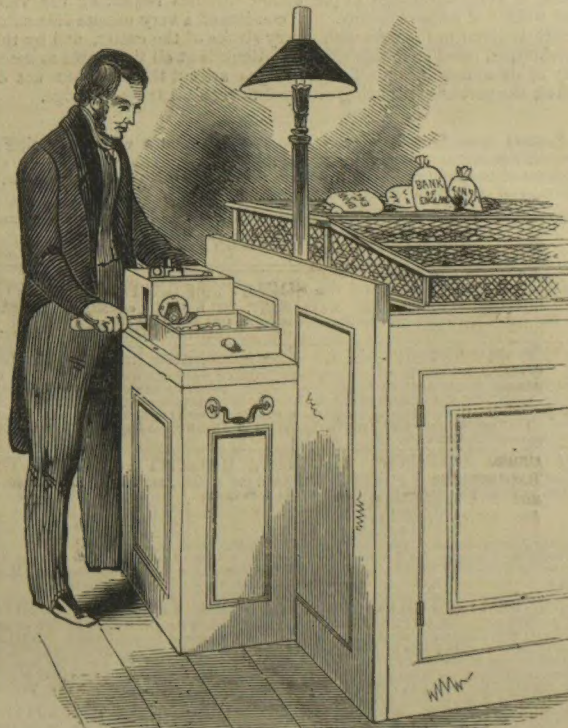
thousandth part of the whole mass to be weighed; yet it would be liable to error within that amount. An approach to accuracy is, therefore all that can be hoped for.

In June, 1842, a proclamation was issued, premising that a great portion of the gold coinage had become depreciated by wear below the current weight of 5 pennyweights, 2½ grains, and commanding all persons to cut and deface such sovereigns as were found to be below that weight. This, as might be imagined, produced a great commotion in the trading community. Shopkeepers provided themselves with weights and scales; but as no weights could be procured alike, and as every balance gave a slightly different result, nobody was satisfied, and there was almost sure to be a wrong sustained either by the buyer or the seller. The Bank for its own protection had always weighed singly all gold coins presented at its counters; but, except in a time similar to that of 1842,



ENLARGED VIEW OF THE END OF THE BALANCE.

very minute accuracy was not sought for. But at that time, from the general discrepancy of weights and scales, the Bank was naturally looked to by the public for the ultimate decision, and sovereigns of doubtful weight were poured in from all parts to be exchanged for notes. The daily papers teemed with complaints that sovereigns were issued at some of the counters of the Bank which were refused at others. These complaints were in some instances not without foundation, although the



MACHINE FOR CUTTING SOVEREIGNS.

Governors of the Bank did all in their power to prevent it, by procuring new weights from the Mint, and the best scales the scalemakers could provide.

At this time the Bank had nearly 8,000,000 of sovereigns in the coffer; and that no light ones might be issued to the public, the Governors caused their whole stock to be re-weighed singly—an immense amount of labour; and a large quantity of light, and sovereigns of a doubtful character, separated from the stock, were sold as bullion; and the loss, which was very considerable, was sustained by the Bank. It was then that the present Governor of the Bank, Mr. Cotton, a gentleman of great scientific attainments, devoted much time and attention to this subject—first, to discover the causes of the error; and secondly, to provide a remedy. The causes he found to be currents of air acting unequally upon the scale-pans; a constant diminution of the weight of one of the pans by the act of placing and displacing the sovereigns to be weighed, by which the equipoise was every moment destroyed; adhesion of the scale-pans to the counter; difference in the rate of vibration of the beams of the scales; difference in the judgment of the weighers; failing of the eyesight; flagging of the attention, from the monotony of the employment; defects of principle inherent in the construction of the common scales, such as could be used for the purpose; difference in the weights, notwithstanding the Mint stamp, of no small amount, considering the degree of accuracy required.

These, and many other sources of error, not easy to describe here, which seemed at first irremediable, are all effectually overcome by a machine which was the result of Mr. Cotton's labour and ingenuity. When we remember the loud outcry made against the Bank on this account, we think it but fair to state some of the difficulties under which it laboured, and but just to Mr. Cotton, for without it many of our readers would not be able to appreciate the value of his invention.

The machine appears to be a square brass box, in the inside of which, secure from currents of air, is the machinery. On the top of the box is a small cylindrical hopper, which will hold about forty sovereigns, and in front of the box are two small apertures, to which are fitted two receivers, one for the sovereigns of full weight, and the other for the light. Besides the driving wheel this is all that appears on the outside.

In the inside, very near to the upper plate, is the beam, or balance, of very delicate and beautiful construction. At one end of the beam, and above it, upon a very fine edge, is poised a small platform (c), which receives the sovereign to be weighed. This platform, which is, in fact, one of the scales, is kept in its position by means of a small pendulum (d). In this pendulum, about an inch below the platform, is an oblong perforation, about half an inch long, technically called a slot, in which works freely, up and down, without touching the sides, a small ivory rod (h).

Between the slot and the platform is placed a pair of forceps (g). On the other end of the beam, suspended upon a fine edge, similar to that upon which the platform rides, is a very small round polished plate, and at the bottom of this pendulum, which keeps it poised in its place, is the scale (m) to hold the weights. Above the small round plate, under the top of the box, is fixed an agate (i), with a blunt point. When the machine is set in motion, the small ivory rod is depressed; this touching the bottom of the slot, or opening in the pendulum, in which it works, brings down the beam on that side, and raises it of course on the other, the weight side, until the small round plate on that side touches the blunt agate point. The beam is then in a horizontal position. As soon as this is effected, the forceps catch hold of the pendulum between the platform and the slot, and hold it firmly. The balance is then in a condition to receive the sovereign, which is shifted from the bottom of the pile (a) in the hopper, and brought by means of a slide (b) along a channel, just large enough for a sovereign of the proper standard gold to pass, but not large enough to admit a counterfeit, and deposited upon the platform. The forceps then let go their hold, and the ivory rod is gently raised, and if the sovereign happens to be light, that end of the beam rises, and the other end leaves the agate point; but if the sovereign be full weight, the beam remains stationary, and the small plate on the weight end in contact with the agate point. Supposing the sovereign to be weighed, then comes the operation of removing it. This is effected by a very curious contrivance. There are two bolts (h) placed at right angles to each other, and on each side of the platform or scale there is a part cut away so as to admit of the bolts striking so far into the area of the platform as to remove anything that would nearly fill it. These bolts are made to strike at different elevations, the lower striking a little before the upper one. If the sovereign be full weight, the scale remains down, and then the lower bolt (o), which strikes a little before the upper, knocks it off into the full weight box. If the sovereign be light it rises up, and the first bolt strikes under it, and misses it, and the higher bolt (h) then strikes and knocks it off in the light box.

This operation, which takes a long time to describe, is performed in about two seconds, as the machine weighs at the rate of 33 per minute.

The weights used in the machine are made of glass, and are nicely adjusted by the trial balance before mentioned.

The advantages thus obtained are the greatest accuracy, great dispatch, with very little expense of manual labour.

The Sovereign Cutting Machine is a simply-constructed apparatus, but remarkable for the nicety and accuracy of its movements, and the rapidity with which its operations are accomplished. It consists of an enclosed inclined plane, at the upper end of which is a tube, open at the sides, used as a receptacle for the sovereigns; and at the other end or mouth of the inclined plane a cutter is attached, which is worked by a handle. The sovereigns, thirty or forty at a time, are placed in the tube, and the slope of the plane is so managed, that the lower one of the heap slips down to the mouth; the cutter being then raised, it moves forward to the lower part or bed of the cutter, and the knife, descending instantaneously, cuts it partially asunder. In the meanwhile another sovereign has arrived at the mouth, and in like manner it comes under the knife. A small tin box is placed beneath the cutter, to receive the defaced coins. In this way a constant stream of sovereigns arrive at the cutter, and then, one by one, with corresponding regularity, they are moved forward to the receptacle prepared for them. The mutilation proceeds at the rate of two hundred in one minute.

An ingenious and novel mode of marking those coins which are cut at the Bank of England is attached to this machine, and has been found of great advantage in preventing disputes respecting the value and weight of defaced money. It consists of a very minute side notch which is given to the coin with every stroke of the cutter, and by this indentation, peculiar to this office, the Bank is at all times able to detect any of its own defacing. The sovereigns are cut through, but not divided, the portions still being attached to each other by one edge.

Letters from Lubeck, of the 8th, state that at a recent meeting of several influential inhabitants, it was resolved to form a committee for the purpose of constructing a railway from that city to Buchen by Möln, with the view of effecting a junction with the Hamburg and Berlin line.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.
SUFFOLK-STREET, PAUL MALL EAST, WILL OPEN ON MONDAY NEXT, the 24th inst. Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, One Shilling.
EDWARD HASSELL, Secretary.

THE MONSTER BELL.—The committee have determined to exhibit, previous to transmitting to York, this extraordinary specimen of the art. On Easter Monday and for some time after, Great Peter of York may be viewed at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE, from ten in the morning until nine in the evening. It is the largest bell ever made in the kingdom, and weighs with stock 16 tons, and the clapper 4 cwt.; it is 9 feet 6 inches high and 8 feet 6 inches in diameter.—Admission, One Shilling. Children under 10, half-price.

ROYAL BOTANIC SOCIETY, REGENT'S PARK.—The EXHIBITIONS OF PLANTS, FLOWERS, and FRUIT, for Prizes to the amount of £1000, will take place in the GARDENS of this Society on
WEDNESDAY May 7th
THURSDAY June 4th
WEDNESDAY July 2nd, 1845
And the Promenades on all the other Wednesdays in May, June, and July.
Tickets for Visitors to the Exhibitions, 5s. each, on or before April 20th; after that day, 5s.; and on the days of the Exhibitions, 7s. 6d., to be obtained, by order, from Fellows and Members at the Gardens, where Schedules of Prizes and further particulars may be had.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—DR. RYAN'S First Series of LECTURES on the CHEMISTRY of DOMESTIC LIFE, daily, on the evenings of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. POPULAR LECTURES on NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, with BRILLIANT EXPERIMENTS, by PROFESSOR BACHOFNER. NEW SERIES OF OBJECTS exhibiting beautiful effects in CHILDE'S CHROMATROPE, in the PHYSIOSCOPE, and the PROTEOSCOPE. THE SHRINE OF THE NATIVITY is one of the latest additions to the DISSOLVING VIEWS. A CURIOUS MECHANICAL HAND exhibiting daily on the person of an individual who has lost his natural hand. Working Models of New Inventions explained. SUBMARINE EXPERIMENTS by the DIVER. THE DIVING BELLY, MICROSCOPE, &c. &c.—Admission, One Shilling; Schools, Half-price.—N.B. A WORKING MODEL of the ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, fifty feet long, is expected to be ready by the 24th inst.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—It is respectfully announced, that a GRAND MUSICAL FETE, comprising the unpublished manuscripts of the celebrated FELICIE DAVID, with Grand descriptive symphonic Ode of the Desert, will be executed (for the first time in this country) on THURSDAY EVENING, March 27, LE DESERT. Programme: Solos by Signors Moriani and Corelli. Part I. Entrance to the Desert. Part II. Night. Part III. Sunrise, and Grand Chorus. Part IV. The Desert. Part V. The Desert. Part VI. The Desert. Part VII. The Desert. Part VIII. The Desert. Part IX. The Desert. Part X. The Desert. Part XI. The Desert. Part XII. The Desert. Part XIII. The Desert. Part XIV. The Desert. Part XV. The Desert. Part XVI. The Desert. Part XVII. The Desert. Part XVIII. The Desert. Part XIX. The Desert. Part XX. The Desert. Part XXI. The Desert. Part XXII. The Desert. Part XXIII. The Desert. Part XXIV. The Desert. Part XXV. The Desert. Part XXVI. The Desert. Part XXVII. The Desert. Part XXVIII. The Desert. Part XXIX. 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JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES are selling at the Manufactory, 538, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. The great reduction of price at once acts as all rivalry, either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

PEOPLE mindful of Economy, will do well to observe that the
EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY are supplying Six Pounds of either Black or Green Tea for Seventeen Shillings. Six Pounds of Coffee for Five Shillings; and other descriptions of Tea and Coffee at the same proportion to their respective qualities.—Offices, No. 9, Great St. Helen's Church-yard, Bishopsgate.

SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING.—Detailed Lists of Prices, with Drawings, &c., will be forwarded gratis, by post, on application. A choice of 1000 pieces of the best Brussels Carpets, last year's patterns, all at 6s. 6d. per yard, being 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard under the usual price. Address, L. WORMS and Co., 105, 107, 108, and 109, Whitechapel-road; and 1, 2, 3, and 4, Thomas-street.

CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Messrs. GRIND-LAY and Co. have prepared the most complete and detailed SCALES of EQUIPMENTS for CADETS and ASSISTANT SURGEONS, comprising efficiency with the utmost economy, and showing at one view the total expense of an equipment for India, including the passage, and every other expense.—Apply at 16, Cornhill, or 5, St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross.

ROYAL WINDSOR PARASOL.—The New Shape for the Present Season.—Ladies are respectfully informed that this unique and elegant article may be had at all the most respectable drapers and mercers. The design is registered according to Act of Parliament, and the silvered runner bears the registration mark, with a crown, encircled by the words "Royal Windsor."

WANTED.—TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—An opportunity now presents itself of placing TWO active YOUTHS of respectability in a First-class SHIP, as APPRENTICES for Four Years; where, by attention and activity, they may steadily advance in their profession. Apply to Messrs. JOHN HALES and Co., Bottled Ale Merchants, as to Premium and further particulars, at No. 84, Lower Thames-street, London.

LEGHORN BONNETS, 12, Ludgate-street (two doors above Everington's).—W. BRIGHT begs to inform Ladies that this fashionable and costly article is cleared from the Custom House, and is now selling at 20s., the same quality as sold at every house in the trade at 35s.; Bird's Eye Tuscans, from 6s. 6d. to 15s.; Fancy Tuscan, 4s. 9d. to 15s.; splendid whole Dunstons in every quality. Children's Hats, Millinery Bonnets, in every variety.—BRIGHT'S Wholesale and Retail Straw and Millinery Warehouse.

LESSONS IN MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING.—Mrs. HOWELL, of 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole inventress of teaching the art of Dressmaking in a series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to persons of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing, in the most finished style, in Six Lessons, for One Guinea. The correctness of this mode can be fully substantiated by reference to pupils. Apprentices and Improvers Wanted.—Millinery and Dress Rooms.

THE MINARET PARASOL, from the elegance and symmetry of its form, is by far the most beautiful yet introduced. The price does not exceed that of ordinary parasols, although a very graceful improvement has been effected in its construction. The attention and patronage of the public is requested to this elegant novelty, which cannot but attract the eye of the respectable drapers, &c., and wholesale at all the wholesale dealers. Observe: The silver runner is stamped with the word "Minaret."

SYLPHIDE PARASOLS.—The elegance of form, lightness, and simplicity of construction of the SYLPHIDE PARASOL, having caused it to be so patronised to such an extent last year, it has been manufactured in every style for the present season, including the Claremont, and may be procured at all respectable drapers and milliners, without difficulty, at the same price as the ordinary construction. These parasols, which are warranted not to get out of order, are all stamped "Sylphide Patent."—W. and J. SANGSTER, patentees, 140, Regent-street, and 10, Royal Exchange.

DESIGNS FOR TAPESTRY.—GIBBINS, 7, King-street,
St. James's-square, respectfully informs the public, he has just returned from the Continent with the NEWEST FABLE PATTERNS, and designs on canvases, woods, silks, and canvases from Berlin and Vienna, which, from the low Continental prices, he can offer for sale at a great reduction in prices. An assortment of 10,000 designs for sale, and some beautifully finished specimens of needlework, calculated for elegant presents.—7, King-street, St. James's.

GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This well-known and highly-appreciated appendage of the British toilet, has for nearly a century past maintained unparalleled reputation as a perfect remedy for all impurities of the skin, together with the valuable properties of a preserver and sustainer of the complexion of the most genial nature, removing every trace of sallowness and discoloration, and promoting the transparency and brightness of the skin, which constitute the peculiar graces of a fine complexion. "ROBERT SHAW, London," is in white letters on the Cover of the Bottle, without which none is genuine. Price 2s. 9d. and 5s. 6d.; quarts, 8s. 6d. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.

THE HAIR.—LYONS' BRITISH FLUID DYE DISCOVERY.
VERY IMPORTANT.—Ladies or Gentlemen who have tried the various preparations now in use for changing the colour of the Hair, only to be disappointed in their expectations, may have the present discovery tested free of expense, to be thoroughly convinced of its great superiority, and the ease and secrecy of its use. It is always certain in its effect; the hair is changed, without difficulty, to Auburn, Brown, Black, or Red, as the complexion may require it, can be applied without injury to the most delicate skin, and, far from destroying the hair (like other dyes), will greatly improve its growth and beauty.—Sold only by FRATT and Co., Operative Chemists, No. 29, Little Newport-street, Leicester-square.

IMPORTANT TO INVALIDS.—By Her Majesty's Letters Patent.—G. MINTER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING RECLINING and ELEVATING CHAIRS are manufactured with every attention to the use and comfort of a sick chamber, and he particularly recommends them to invalids or to those who may have lost the use of their hands or legs, as they are by it enabled to alter their position without requiring the use of either to obtain that change, from its endless variety so necessary for the relief and comfort of the afflicted. The price varies from Six to Twelve Guineas.—An assortment of Superior Bath and Brighton Out-door Chairs, Spinal Carriages and Couches, Merline Wheel Chairs for the Room, &c., for Sale or Hire, and many useful inventions for invalids. Dr. Arnott's Water Beds, &c.—Manufactory, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho, London.

TO CLERGYMEN and COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—The ORTHOGRAPHY, an instrument patented by WEBSTER and SON, Chronometer-makers to the Lords of the Admiralty and the East India Company, and introduced by Dr. Robinson at the late meeting of the British Association. By this instrument true time may be obtained at any part of the world, for the correction of clocks, watches, and chronometers, by the most inexperienced person, to a correctness not hitherto attained, but by those accustomed to the use of astronomical instruments. Its simplicity, portability, and the ease with which the results are to be ascertained, will enable persons to keep their clocks and watches to true time. An explanatory paper forwarded free on the receipt of two stamps.
WEBSTER and SON, 74, Cornhill, London.

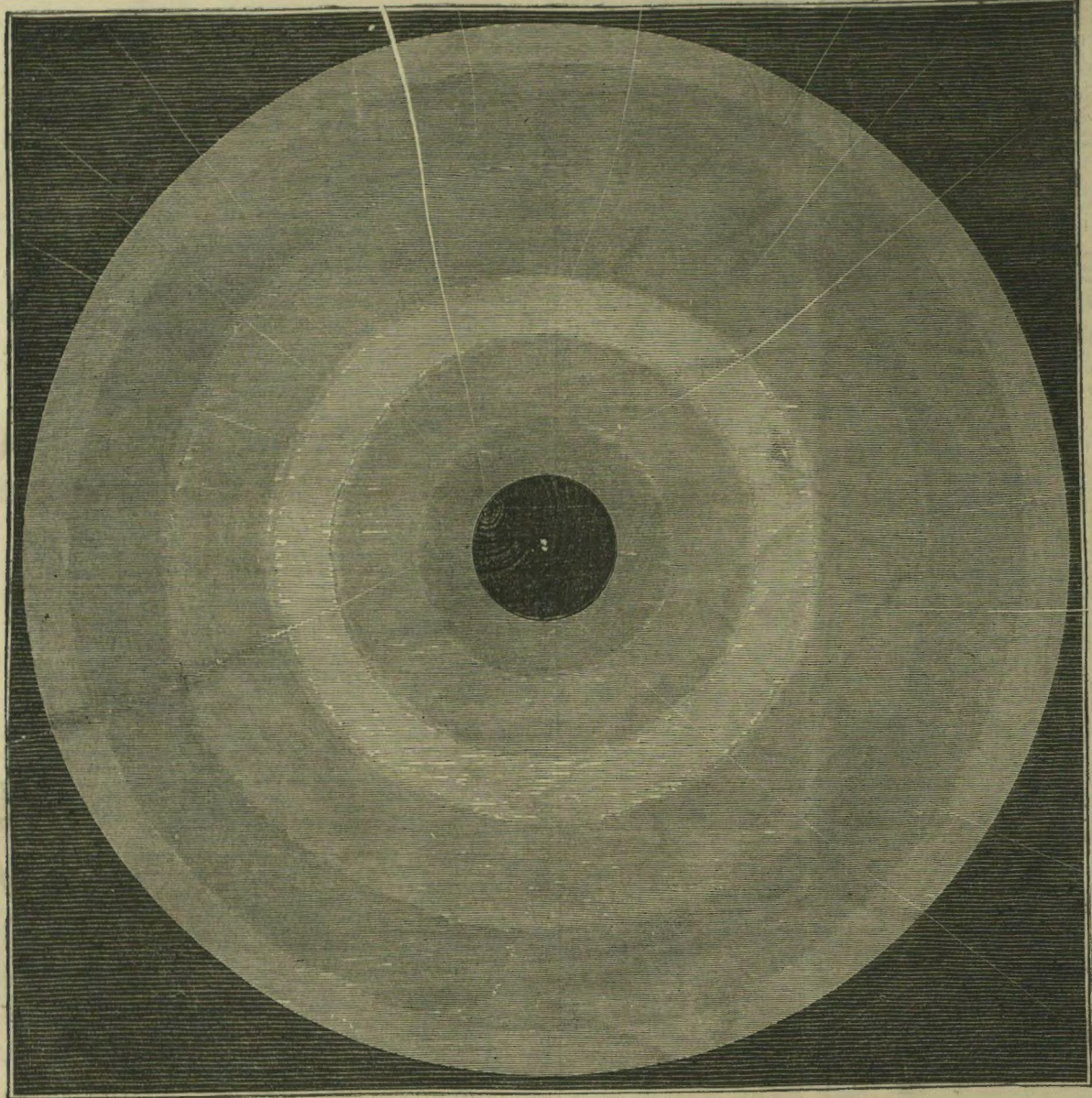
PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS.—IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.—A considerable saving can be effected in the purchase of Furnishing Ironwork, by visiting the PANKLIBANON IRON WORKS, 58, Baker-street, Portman-square, where may be inspected the most extensive Stock of Goods in the Kingdom, consisting of Kitchen Cooking Utensils, German Silver Wares, Drawing-room Stoves, Ranges, and Fire Irons, Table Cutlery, &c. Every article being marked in plain figures, at the lowest possible price, will fully convince purchasers at the establishment of the great advantage resulting from Cash Payments, as the Proprietors warrant every article of the best manufacture.—58, Baker-street, Portman-square.—A Liberal Allowance to Merchants and Captains.

TO THE CARPET TRADE.—THE ROYAL PATENT VICTORIA FELT CARPETING, made without spinning and weaving, having successfully overcome the prejudice created by competitors in other descriptions of Carpeting, and being now honoured with the patronage of Her Majesty for its use in the Royal Palaces, the Patent Woolen Cloth Company, who are the sole manufacturers, inform the Trade that their new and beautiful Patterns in Carpetings for the present season are now ready for inspection at the Company's Warehouses, 8, Love-lane, Wood-street, Cheap-side, where the Company have also a large assortment of elegantly-printed, and embossed Table Covers, Window Cur-tains, Cloths for Couch-lounges, Waistcoatings, Thick Felt for Polishing and Gun Wadings, D'Oyleys, &c., &c., manufactured by the same process. The public, in patronising the Felt Carpeting, will obtain, and for one half the price, an article superior in strength and durability to either Kidderminster or Brussels.—Manufacturers—Elmwood Mills, Leeds; and Borough-wood, London.

SELF MEASUREMENT.—GREAT ACCOMMODATION.
The following Directions will ensure an exact Fit, and will be found a most convenient accommodation. The measure may be taken with a piece of tape, and reduced into inches, stating the height of person, and if any peculiarity in figure; also whether taken over a Coat.
COATS, VESTS, &c.
From Neck seam, not including Collar, to Hip Buttons. Inches
From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt
From centre of Back to Elbow joint, loosely trimmed, to Length of Sleeve at Wrist
Size round top of Arm
Size round Chest under the Coat
Size round Waist under the Coat

READY-MADE.
Shooting Coats in every variety, from 10 0 to 15 0
Velvetted do, 7 pockets 13 6
Tweed Treglions 8 6
Do, silk facings, collar, and cuffs 16 0
Cashmere Coats, in every shape, 1 10
An immense stock of Blouses 0 6
Summer Vests 0 2
Cashmere and Persian do, in every variety from 3s. to 8 6
Black Satin Vests 0 6
Cloth do 0 9
Cloth Trousers 0 9
Single-milled Do do, from 0 11
A great variety of Summer do 0 7
Dress Coat, edged 1 0
Frock do, do 1 4

IMPORTANT.—Any article purchased or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.
GENTLEMEN.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Outfitters, and General Warehousemen, beg to inform the public that they have just received a large and valuable stock of the latest fashions in clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made garments at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in hats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made hats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in shoes, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made shoes at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in gloves, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made gloves at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in stockings, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made stockings at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in cravats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made cravats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in neckties, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made neckties at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in waistcoats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made waistcoats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in jackets, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made jackets at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in frock coats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made frock coats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in dress coats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made dress coats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in evening gowns, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made evening gowns at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in day dresses, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made day dresses at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in children's clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made children's clothing at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' clothing at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' shoes, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' shoes at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' hats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' hats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' gloves, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' gloves at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' stockings, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' stockings at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' cravats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' cravats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' neckties, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' neckties at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' waistcoats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' waistcoats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' jackets, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' jackets at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' frock coats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' frock coats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' dress coats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' dress coats at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' evening gowns, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' evening gowns at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' day dresses, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' day dresses at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' children's clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' children's clothing at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' clothing at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' shoes, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' shoes at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' hats, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' hats at the lowest possible prices. 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They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' infants' infants' evening gowns, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' infants' infants' evening gowns at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' infants' infants' day dresses, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' infants' infants' day dresses at the lowest possible prices. They have also a large stock of the latest fashions in infants' infants' infants' infants' children's clothing, and are enabled to supply the public with the most fashionable and well-made infants' infants' infants' infants' children's



APPEARANCE OF THE SUN, SUNDAY MARCH 9.

be equidistant from noon, as I am at a loss to know what functions of the Sun's hour angle the motions of these laminae of vapour could be.

The correctness of the above hypothesis is remarkably confirmed by micrometrical admeasurements which I took of the angular magnitudes of the red and violet rings. I found these to be nearly in the ratio of 43 to 30—i. e., nearly in the ratio of the square roots of the lengths of the undulations corresponding to red and violet rays, which is exactly what ought to be the case if my hypothesis is correct.*

The colours in the spectrum before noon were fainter than those observed afterwards; and some light must be lost by the second reflection: if my hypothesis be correct, this is another remarkable confirmation of its truth. I have written the above in great haste, which I hope you will excuse.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THEODORE F. ELLIS.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Sunday, March 9.

* See Airy's "Mathematical Tracts," p. 296, last edition, where it is proved that if δ be the diameter of any one of Newton's rings, and λ the corresponding undulation, that δ^2 varies as λ , and δ varies as $\sqrt{\lambda}$, for different coloured rays.

PALM SUNDAY IN SURREY.

The superstitions of a people are usually among the latest of the results of ignorance and social degradation which retreat before the progress of civilization. Those which concern the political condition of a country are generally the first to depart, while those that relate to the higher faculties of the mind remain as firmly rooted as the sin and selfishness in which they originate. Palm Sunday in Surrey affords a curious illustration of this truth. It is well known that the Weald of Surrey formed part of the Coit-andred, or mighty wood of the ancient Britons; and that, along with the kindred localities in the neighbouring counties of Kent and Sussex, it has, through all the pages of our national history, been held to be one of the least civilized of the home districts. In this wide forestal region, traces of the grim old Britons are everywhere apparent. The churches are mostly built upon the "high places" of their worship; trees and streams are held in sacred estimation; and the "luck" which constitutes the hope of the savage,

is more or less attached, in the minds of the inhabitants, to the events of a wise superintending Providence. Many cases might be cited in illustration, but the following must suffice:—

It occurs in the churchyard of Crowhurst, on the borders of Kent and Surrey—a spot situated nearly in the centre of the Weald. In this place, near the east end of the church, is an enormous and very ancient yew tree, measuring ten yards and nine inches in girth at the height of five feet from the ground. The interior is hollow, and has been fitted up with a table in the centre and benches around for as many as "sixteen persons." From time immemorial this tree has been regarded as the head-quarters of good fortune; and it is the custom of the peasantry to assemble on Palm Sunday beneath the shade of its venerable branches, to hold a wake or fair—a kind of rustic *riminalia*—and to dance about the tree and the old tombs in its neighbourhood with palm branches of the willow in their hand. This done, the grand duty of the day has been performed, and the poor people separate with something of the feeling of those who have made a thank-offering. Formerly, excesses were frequently committed on the occasion, through the sale of liquors; but of late years the fair has been conducted with great decorum. At present, the festival is associated, oddly enough, with a collection-sermon in the church, for the Duchess of Marlborough's almshouses at St. Alban's.

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The correspondence to this department of the paper has increased to such an extent that we cannot possibly acknowledge, individually, the numerous solutions, right and wrong, of our Problems, which pour in weekly. The writers must be good enough in future to take the solution we give of each Problem as the best reply to their communications.

"B." Regent's-park.—Hastings, Carey-street. Last month's number.

"W." Ereter.—No law was violated by passing the Pawn in the two cases mentioned. Black had the option of taking the Pawn while passing, or of permitting it to be played two squares.

"S. R. C."—Favour us with what you think the true solution of No. 56.

"A Stock" and "S. T." are thanked for the Problems.

"A. S."—The party giving the Rook can Castle on the side whence he gave Rook.

"B."—House of Commons. See "Walker's Chess Studies."

"J. L." Woolwich, and "J. S." Bolton.—We cannot look at problems sent without solutions.

"W. A. D."—To obtain a copy of the collection of Games about to be published by the Bristol Chess Club, you must send your name as a subscriber to Mr. Williams, Pritchard-street, Bristol.

"S. H. H."—We should recommend an attentive study of the "Elementary Lessons," published in the "Chess Player's Chronicle," and frequent practice with players more skilful than yourself. Your solution of Problem No. 62 is incorrect.

"T. C. D."—Correspondents should be more explicit. What numbers of the Chess Board do you allude to? There are half a dozen ways of numbering the board. If you mean how are the movements of the pieces enumerated in our notation, White's moves are counted from his own side, and Black's from Black's side.

"Z. O." is evidently incapable of appreciating the beauty of the problem which he ventures to criticize so flippantly; if he knew anything whatever of the game, he must have seen that, by adopting his absurd defence, Black would be mated in two moves instead of five.

"Seacchi," Glasgow.—You are wrong, quite wrong, in both points. Look again.

"E. E. O."—Next week.

"Pulboroughensis" must be a very young chess-player not to know the game is drawn in the position alluded to.

"E. E. H."—Problem 61 is perfectly correct in every respect.

"T. R. J." Whilehaven.—Write to the Secretary of the Liverpool or Bristol Chess Club for a copy of their rules; you will then have very little difficulty in arranging your meetings for play.

"E. Phillimore" has found a mare's nest. We will give him ten guineas if in problem 63 he gives checkmate in two moves. It is impossible in that position to mate in less than the stipulated number.

* Problem, No. 62.—We have received a great many letters on the subject of this Problem, complaining of the grievous error committed by the author in stipulating that the Mate should be effected in five moves, when in reality it may be prolonged to six. Now, it is perfectly true that if Black, at his 3rd move, instead of taking the Bishop, retires his King to Q R's sq., he may, by two or three unavailing sacrifices, live a move longer, but this was no doubt foreseen by M. Andersen, who, following the example of many of the finest inventors of Problems, counted only the first interposition, and considered the after sacrifice of pieces as futile and undeserving notice.

GAME No. 5.

Recently played in a match now pending between Mr. M., the President of the Liverpool Chess Club, and Mr. G. S., the Honorary Secretary.

(WHITE. MR. M.)	(BLACK. MR. G. S.)	(WHITE. MR. M.)	(BLACK. MR. G. S.)
1. K P two	K P 2	15. Q to Q 2nd	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3rd	Q Kt to B 3rd	16. Q to R 6 ch	K to Kt sq
3. Q P two	P takes P	17. B to Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd
4. K B to B 4th	K B to B 4th	18. B to B 6th	K R to K. B sq
5. K Kt to Kt 5th	K Kt to R 3rd	19. B takes Q P	B to K 5th*
6. Kt takes K B P	Kt takes Kt	20. Kt to Kt 5th	B takes K Kt P
7. B takes Kt ch	K takes B	21. K R to Q sq†	B to B 6th‡
8. Q to K R 5 ch	K Kt P 1	22. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
9. Q takes B	Q P 1	23. B to B 3rd	R to K R 6th
10. Q to Q Kt 5th	K R to K sq	24. Q to K Kt 5th	Q R to K B sq
11. Castles	K R takes P	25. Q to Q 5 ch	Q to K B 2nd
12. Kt to Q 2nd	K R to K 4th	26. Q to K Kt 2nd	Q to K B 6th‡
13. Q to Q 3rd	K to Kt 2nd	27. Q to K. B sq‡	R to K R 5th
14. Kt to B 3rd	B to K B 4th		Wins

* From this point to the end of the game Black plays very well.

† Better play than taking the Bishop.

‡ Threatening to mate in three moves.

§ This move loses the game.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 64.

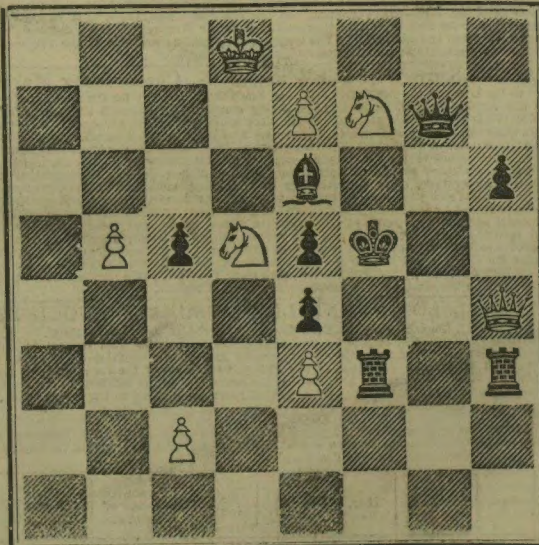
WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B's 6th ch	K takes Q or *
2. Kt to K Kt 4th (double ch)	K to Kt's 2nd
3. R to B's 7th ch	K to Kt's sq†
4. Kt to K B's 6th ch	K to R's sq
5. R takes P (checkmate)	
2. R to Q's sq ch	* K to Q's 4th
3. Q to her 4th ch	K to Q B's 4th
4. R to Q Kt sq ch	K to Kt 5th
5. Q to her Kt 2nd (mate)	K to R's 6th
4. P one ch	† K to R's sq
5. Kt to R's 6th checkmate	K to Kt sq

PROBLEM, No. 65.

By M. Calvi.

This beautiful stratagem has before been published in England, but it will be a novelty, if we mistake not, to the generality of our readers.

White playing first gives mate in four moves.



WHITE.

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